

'Free Germany'  
Joins Us  
By James S. Allen—P. 3

# Daily Worker

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## MUSSOLINI OUSTED AS PREMIER, BADOGLIO HEADS NEW GOV'T

### Take 30 Towns in New Orel Advance

#### BULLETIN

LONDON, July 25 (UP).—Russian troops have captured 30 villages in new advances of from 2½ to 5½ miles in the Orel salient, a Soviet special communique said tonight.

LONDON, July 25 (UP).—Red Army troops have captured Glazunovka, an anchor point of the German line at the southeast corner of the Orel salient, and have broken across the Oka River at several points northeast of the city in a new general advance of from 2½ to 5½ miles, a Soviet special communique said tonight.

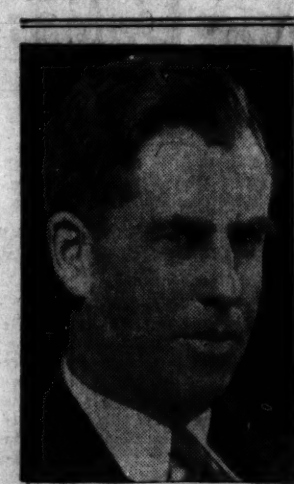
### 20,000 War Workers Cheer Wallace

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, July 25.—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace today called upon America to take the initiative now and plan a war-proof, post-war world pledged to enlightenment of all peoples, "full production and full employment" and cooperation with other nations to enforce international justice and security.

Urging America to heed a destiny

See text of Wallace's speech on page 5.



VICE-PRES. WALLACE

"that calls us to world leadership." Wallace assailed "small but powerful groups which put money and power first and people last" and assured that "nothing will prevail against the common-man's peace in a common-man's world."

A crowd of 20,000, composed predominantly of workers, filled the center grandstand at Detroit's state fairgrounds track to hear Wallace's vigorous 30-minute address, "America Tomorrow," which also was radio broadcast.

The Vice-President devoted from his prepared address to voice indirectly the charge he made yesterday that "certain American fascists" had turned against the present Administration.

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### Drew Precinct Worst in Air Drill

One of three New York City precincts cited by Mayor La Guardia yesterday as having the worst record in recent air raid drill performance is headed by the police captain who was once accused of anti-Semitism and who appeared as witness for Patrolman James LeRoy Drew, an officer charged with anti-war, pro-Nazi, anti-Semitic activity. It is also the place of assignment for Drew.

The precinct is the 73rd, at Liberty and Rockaway Avenues. Discussing recent drills, the Mayor said, in his weekly broadcast yesterday, that "the longest time in completing the drill was in the 108th in Queens, 50 minutes, and 111th in Queens, 40 minutes."

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### Military-Royalist Regime To Continue War, King Says

LONDON, July 25 (UP).—The Rome Radio announced tonight that Premier Benito Mussolini, Dictator of Italy for 21 years, had resigned and that King Victor Emmanuel had assumed supreme command of the Italian armed forces.

Marshal Pietro Badoglio, who had been retired in disgrace by Mussolini, was named commander of a new military government of Italy, the Rome Radio said.

"By order of the King I take over full powers," Badoglio announced as he took office. "The war continues." Mussolini, organizer of Fascist thugs, ravager of Ethiopia, the man who stabbed France in the back, was forced from office as the Italian empire he had built crumbled in ruins about him, as the Allied armies swept through Sicily, as Italian towns quaked under Allied air attack and as the country fearfully awaited an Allied invasion.

The announcement that Mussolini had been ousted came four days before his 60th birthday.

#### WHEN GANGSTERS MEET

He had conferred with Adolf Hitler, the man who with him rose from the gutter to rule great countries and to oppose hundred of millions of people, last Monday in a northern Italian city while United States airplanes were bombing Rome.

It was shortly before 11 P. M. (5 P. M. EWT) that the Rome Radio gave the fateful news, which meant the smashing of the Axis as such and the formation by Italy of a royalist-military regime which was committed only to defend the interests of Italy itself.

Rome broadcast a proclamation, signed by the King and countersigned by Badoglio, which said that the King had accepted the resignation handed him by Mussolini and had named Badoglio chief of government.

"In the solemn hour which has occurred in the destinies of our country each must take up again his post of duty and of fighting," the proclamation said. "No deviation must be tolerated. No recriminations must be allowed. Every Italian must stand firm in the face of the grave danger which has beset the sacred soil of the Fatherland."

The date of the proclamation, July 25, did not follow the custom which had obtained during the long years of Fascism: "Year 21 of the Fascist era."

#### BADOGGIO STEPS IN

It was the crowning bitterness for Mussolini that Badoglio should have succeeded him in Italy's dark hour.

When the Fascists marched on Rome in 1922 and Mussolini came by railroad, after receiving official assurances that he would be made Premier—and not arrested—Badoglio told the King that, given two battalions of infantry and the necessary authority, he would sweep the country clear of the Fascist threat.

The King deferred to the Fascist clamor, and saw Mussolini usurp his power until in 1935 when the dictator sent the Italian army marching into Ethiopia.

Badoglio said in a proclamation of his own: "By order of the King-Emperor I take over the military government of the country with full powers. Italy, hard hit in her invaded provinces and in her destroyed cities, will maintain her given word as custodian of her military traditions. All must group themselves around His Majesty the King-Emperor, the living image of the fatherland and the example for all."

#### "WAR CONTINUES"

"The watchword given out is clear. The assignment we have received is clear and precise and will be scrupulously carried out. Whoever thinks we can evade its normal development, or should attempt to disturb the public order will be ruthlessly punished."

Badoglio issued a proclamation of his own. He announced that the king had assumed command of the Italian armed forces.

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### Washington Reaction To Italian Events

WASHINGTON, July 25 (UP).—The resignation of Benito Mussolini and the accompanying political turmoil within Italy was interpreted optimistically here tonight, but not as necessarily as foreshadowing an easy Allied conquest of Italy.

The White House and State Department declined comment pending official confirmation that Mussolini, mentor of Adolf Hitler in the art of fascism, had quit.

"We, as yet, have no confirmation," Stephen T. Early, the President's press secretary, told the United Press.

Other high government and diplomatic quarters were cautious in appraising the situation on the basis of first sketchy reports and counseled patience in awaiting for tangled affairs in Italy to unravel.

### 'Opening Wedge,' Says Italian Editor

Mussolini's end is the "beginning of the end of the Axis," Dr. Ambrogio Donini, foreign editor of L'Unita del Popolo, told the Daily Worker last night, when asked his opinion of the report of Mussolini's abdication.

"Mussolini's downfall will have the profoundest repercussions among the Italian people," he stated, and continued:

"Because he had always maintained that this was his war, the Italian people no doubt view his departure from the scene as an indication that the war is lost and the possibility of peace within their grasp. They can only feel dismay, therefore, at the first statement of Marshal Pietro Badoglio, who upon replacing Mussolini at the invitation of the King proclaimed as head of the new military government that 'the war will continue.'"

"The issue confronting the Italian people is not what personality is going to take over in order to continue the war in the interests of Hitler, but rather how to take Italy out of the war without further delay and destruction. The

(Continued on Page 5)

### What King Said When He Ousted Mussolini

LONDON, July 25 (UP).—Text of the King of Italy's proclamation broadcast by the Radio Rome:

Italians, from today I have assumed command of all armed forces.

In the solemn hour which has occurred in the destinies of our country each must take up again his post of duty and of fighting. No deviation must be tolerated. No recriminations must be allowed.

Every Italian must stand firm in the face of the grave danger which has beset the sacred soil of the Fatherland.

Italy, by the valor of her armed forces and by the determined will of all Italians will find again the road to the future.

Italians! I feel myself more than ever resolutely united with you in the unshakable belief in the immortality of the Fatherland.

Signed: Victor Emanuele  
Countersigned: Badoglio  
July 25, 1943.

### Italian Rally Here Goes Wild at News

By Oakley Johnson

Sixteen hundred people meeting in Cooper Union Hall went wild when Congressman Vito Marcantonio announced the news of Mussolini's abdication yesterday afternoon.

The crowd surged to its feet, yelling, cheering, shouting.

It was a bedlam of joy. A thousand hands outstretched to make the V-sign of victory.

Dozens of voices shouted, "Let the king get out too!"

Then they started singing that rousing anthem, the Garibaldi Hymn.

Only a few minutes before, the chairman Nino Caporaso, manager of the Clothing Contractors Association of New Jersey and executive secretary of the Greater New York Clothing Contractors Association, was reading greetings to the rally.

Giuseppe Bert, one of the editors of L'Unita del Popolo, had just given a rousing speech, declaring, "It is an honor to the Italian people that they refuse to fight against the United Nations. Italian soldiers are saving their bullets for the Nazis and their Nazi and fascist oppressors," when the crowd was asked to hear an "important announcement."

Congressman Marcantonio stepped quietly to the platform, and began to speak in a restrained but passionate voice:

"This is a historic occasion, taking place very fittingly in a historic hall," he began.

"In keeping with the great democratic traditions of Lincoln who spoke here, in keeping with the great tradition of him who was the author of an inspiring message to Lincoln, the great Giuseppe Garibaldi, we here today are met not only to reaffirm our will, our energy, yes, our very lives for the victory of the people everywhere in the world, but I have the extreme privilege to announce to you today that Mussolini has abdicated."

Then all hell broke loose.

The crowd found itself on its feet, yelling and cheering in an ecstasy of delirium.

PROLONGED DEMONSTRATION

For a half-hour and more, the demonstration continued.

Then New York's popular Councilman, Peter V. Cacchione, an Italian and a Communist, was boosted up onto the platform, and Marcantonio embraced him as only a Latin can.

Commander Randolfo Pacciardi, veteran of the Garibaldi Brigade



MUSSOLINI

### We Cut Into Last Axis Lines in Sicily

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, July 25 (UP).—Canadian troops drove a wedge into the center of the last Axis lines in Sicily today despite fierce resistance while the British Eighth Army launched a new attack on the ramparts of Catania and American forces swept eastward to attack the enemy's right wing.

The full power of Allied land, air and sea might, was being marshaled against the 2,000 square miles of Northeast Sicily which still barred the doorway to Europe.

Light British naval forces bombarded Taormina, 20 miles above Catania where they found coastal guns firing inland in possible indication that the Allies had flanked Mt. Etna on the north.

RAF Beau-fighters and American A-36 invaders kept the ports of Messina and Milazzo under almost constant attack and naval units were roving the Messina straits without encountering enemy surface opposition. Flying Fortresses, ranging on their deepest mission into Italy from North Africa, pounded Bologna in the northeast for hours without the Italians putting up a fighter plane or flak burst against them.

The American Seventh Army, swelling its prisoner list to more than 50,000 and counting enormous booty, including more than 200 guns, was moving east rapidly from conquered Western and Central Sicily.

The Americans had taken the fairly important harbor of Termini Imerese, 20 miles east of Palermo, in their drive toward the final battle line, leaving occupation forces to mop up 35,000 or more trapped Italians on the western end of the island.

Trapani, naval base of the Northwest tip of Sicily, also had been formally occupied and everywhere the American clean-up was a parade in which cheering, flower-tossing Sicilians gave greetings.

### 'Last Mile' Drive For Munda Nears

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Monday, July 26 (UP).—Strong American reinforcements have arrived at New Georgia Island, it was revealed today, and U. S. soldiers and Marines prepared for a "last mile" drive to capture Munda from the beleaguered Japanese in what is expected to be one of the bloodiest battles of the Southwest Pacific.

Front line reports said the Americans, after consolidating their lines, were within sight of the key airfield, but indicated that the stoutness of the Japanese fortifications together with the enemy's fanatical resistance would make the last mile the toughest of the already sanguinary campaign.

### North Burma Pounded by U. S.

NEW DELHI, Burma, July 25 (UP).—A large formation of American Warhawk fighter planes pounded the Japanese ground force base at Sumprabum, northern Burma, with medium and light bombs yesterday, destroying three large buildings and starting four fires among supply installations, the 10th U. S. Air Force announced today.

### Now Get Hitler, Says Mayor

Mayor La Guardia says that with Mussolini out for good, we have to get busy on Hitler.

"Insofar as Italy is concerned," he said, speaking of Mussolini's ousting by the Italian people, "she is out of the war. We must now prepare to meet the situation, as the Nazis will consolidate their lines."

Referring more directly to the self-styled "Duce," La Guardia said: "Of course, to me it's a source of great satisfaction that Mussolini has been finally discovered. He will go down in history as the betrayer of Italy."

### Heaviest RAF Raid Rocks Hamburg

LONDON, July 25 (UP).—Mighty British bomber formations smashed the north German port of Hamburg with 2,300 tons of bombs last night in a 50-minute attack that was the heaviest aerial assault ever delivered.

Far exceeding history's previous heaviest air attack, an average of 100,000 pounds of explosives and incendiaries were dropped every minute on Hamburg harbor and its shipbuilding yards and vital industrial plants, smashing ground defenses and scattering them.

The air Ministry quotes bomb loads in British tons, which are 2,240 pounds. In terms of 2,000 pounds American tonnage, Hamburg was blasted with 2,576 tons of bombs—a total of 5,152,000 pounds.

So effective was the destruction of ground defenses and night fighters were lost—a record for an operation of such proportions, Canadian Halifax and Wellington squadrons participated without loss.

Simultaneously, British-based RAF Lancasters, returning from North Africa on the home-leg of a shuttle operation, attacked Leghorn, the important naval port in northern Italy, with good results.

The Allied Air offensive against Europe, was in high gear again. It was resumed after eight days of bad weather when large formations of American Flying Fortresses attacked U-boat installations at Trondheim and an aluminum and magnesium plant at Heroya in their first assault on Norway yesterday.

### 44 Japanese Planes Downed in China

FORWARD ECHELON HEADQUARTERS OF THE 14TH U. S. AIR FORCE, CHINA, July 25 (Delayed).—American and Chinese fighters today dealt the Japanese air force in China one of its worst defeats of the war by destroying or damaging 44 planes in day-long battles against powerful enemy formations that unsuccessfully raided two advanced U. S. bases.

Only one American plane was lost in the air combats, which cost the enemy at least ten fighters and six bombers shot down, 12 fighters and seven bombers probably destroyed, and six fighters and three bombers damaged.

Attempting to wipe out air fields from which the 14th U. S. air force has been launching attacks on targets in Central China and Northern Indo-China, the Japanese sent about 150 bombers and fighters against the two bases, but greatly outnumbered American and Chinese airmen intercepted the raiding formations.

### Ask Speed on War Contracts

WASHINGTON, July 25 (UP).—Undersecretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal and Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson tonight issued a joint warning to war contractors against delaying contract renegotiation in anticipation of Congressional action liberalizing the renegotiation law.



## Here Comes the 7th Army



Above, colorful insignia worn by boys in five divisions of U. S. Seventh Army, who, under Lieut. Gen. Geo. S. Patton, Jr., are making great gains for freedom in Sicily. 1st Infantry (top left), red numeral on brown field; 2nd Airborne (top right), white letters on blue circle, red background; 3rd Infantry (bottom left), yellow eagle on red field; 4th Infantry (bottom right), blue and white stripes; 2nd Airborne Division (bottom right), black numeral on yellow point, lower left blue point, lower right red point and red lightning. Lower photo shows Gen. Patton himself, swinging over rail of ship that brought him to Sicily. A moment later, he was leading his men into battle. Army photo.

## Mikhail's Guerrillas Lead Nazis Hot Chase

By Janet Weaver

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, July 25.—One of the leaders of the Ukrainian guerrillas is a man known simply as "Mikhail." His detachment is referred to by the Germans as the "elusive Ukrainians."

Mikhail's detachment began as a small group of men with but one rifle among them. But after a few fierce hand-to-hand fights with the Germans they acquired more weapons, and gradually the band grew as it was joined by young Ukrainians who evaded the German recruiting agents.

Once Mikhail found a couple of damaged guns in the forest. The partisans made one out of two, and then got hold of a Russian 15 mm gun that had been lying useless in the marshes for some time.

When the peasants showed Mikhail a place where the retreating Red Army troops had hidden 7,000 shells, he and his men prepared for a major action against the invaders. Armed with his field gun and with machine guns and rifles captured from the Germans, the "elusive Ukrainians" have effected some daring sorties.

## RAID FIELDS

It was when the harvest ripened last year and the German police drove the peasants out to bring in the crop, carting the grain straight to the railway stations, that the guerrillas began to raid the fields. Driving the German police away, they distributed the grain among the peasants.

Hearing of this, the peasants from remote districts used to visit Mikhail and beg him and his men to come and drive the police away so that they could gather at least a sack of grain for themselves. The German police sent report after report to their superiors, asserting that a strong Red Army force was operating in their region. The fascist command finally sent a Hungarian division against the detachment.

Deciding not to give battle this time, the guerrillas hid their guns and supplies and split up into small groups to carry on warfare in the forests. Observers sat high up in the trees watching the Hungarian soldiers, while others slipped away unnoticed through the dense thickets and marshes. Although the Hungarians combed the forest for 30 miles around, they did not find a single partisan.

When a large punitive expedition drove the guerrillas into the forest last winter and they were stranded without food, Mikhail mustered a shock detachment to attack a German food depot. An abandoned railway line leading to the store passed through the forest for a distance of 15 or 20 miles. The guerrillas harnessed horses to unused freightcars and with machine guns in doorways and lookouts on roof, they made their way to the objective, killed off the guards, seized the supplies they needed and carted them back to the base the same way they had come.

Mikhail's detachment recently returned from the latest raid into the enemy-held Ukraine, where

for two and a half months the guerrillas operated far behind the German lines. During this time they covered a distance of 2,500 miles, fording rivers, crossing railway lines and highways and passing through hundreds of small towns and villages. Everywhere they went the partisans harassed the enemy and baffled the punitive forces.

## BLOW UP BRIDGE

The guerrillas began their last raid in the vicinity of three big Ukrainian railways. Within the course of a week they had blown up seven bridges and wrecked sections of track. By the time German punitive forces came to the districts to look for them they were already operating far off in the steppe.

They would make their appearance at inhabited points suddenly, along with the morning mists. They would capture a village, destroy the communications, and surrounding the village from all sides to prevent anyone from leaving. They would spend the day there resting. Then with the coming of darkness they would move on.

The German police would spend half a day looking for the partisans, but by the time they had found their trail it would be evening and they would reach the village only to find the bird had flown. The partisan rearguard would hold the enemy off for a while and then disappear suddenly into the night. And again the police lost a whole day hunting for the trail.

During their raid through the Ukraine, Mikhail's partisans destroyed stores, warehouses and barns and distributed food to the peasants. They killed German police wherever possible.

In the Sumy region they effected an eleventh hour rescue of 25 Soviet citizens about to be shot. Just before the execution was to take place they swooped down, killed the guards and freed the prisoners, many of whom later joined the detachment.

In one place in the Poltava region they raided a camp and freed 2,000 Ukrainian girls and youth rounded up for slave labor in Germany.

At one railway station they captured a large warehouse filled with grain. They held the station for two days and nights and distributed to the population 40,000 tons of grain that the Germans had intended to ship to Germany.

**Bob Hope's Grandpa Dies**

LONDON, July 25 (UP).—James Hope, grandfather of British-born comedian Bob Hope, now entertaining American troops at camps in England, died last night at his home in Hitchin, Hertfordshire, after a week's illness.

He would have been 100 years old Aug. 21.

The comedian visited his grandfather almost daily during his illness, sometimes traveling long distances from the bases where he was entertaining to see him. Both of them appeared on the stage of a theatre at Watford recently and received an enthusiastic reception.

## Frenchmen Find Anglo-American Policy in North Africa a Puzzle

By Frank Pitcairn

This is the second of three articles by Frank Pitcairn, diplomatic correspondent of the London Daily Worker. He has just returned from a four-week visit to Algiers.

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

LONDON, July 25.—Twist it as you will, there's no getting away from the fact that this is the question that's being asked in North Africa: Is it a crime or a bunder? Is it a plot or just a muddle?

I've found people in North Africa who were prepared to answer confidently one way or the other. And I've found people who were prepared to state that the only possible explanation of the policy is that it's a combination of both.

But I didn't find anyone in North Africa—there may be such people lurking somewhere in the underbrush—prepared to state that the Anglo-American policy was neither criminal nor mistaken, but one the contrary wise and good.

Nobody was prepared to say that. And that—especially with an eye to the future—is a pretty serious state of affairs.

Let's look at the policy the way it looks to people in Algiers today.

## AIDED INVASION

There was "Darlanism." And as I've already mentioned in a previous article, the people who risked their lives to help the British and American troops land in Africa were jailed by the British and Americans for their "anti-Darlanism" a few weeks after the landings were successful.

Darlanism failed. Somebody shot Darlan. And if there was general relief in Britain at the solution of a dirty little question, it was nothing compared to the relief felt by the general populace of Algiers.

Next, the Anglo-Americans carried on a long struggle to keep General Charles de Gaulle—representative symbol of the French underground movement—out of North Africa.

The effect in North Africa was that everyone who had a grievance and there were real deep life-and-death grievances—thought worse of Anglo-Americans and rallied more and more vigorously to General de Gaulle as their potential savior.

Then the demand of the local people there, plus the prestige of de Gaulle himself as the leader of the Fighting French, plus, above all, the pressure of the fighting underground movement in France, sent de Gaulle to Algiers.

## PRESTIGE LOWERED

I believe the fact that the Anglo-Americans took such a lot of trouble to prevent his getting there did no good at all to Anglo-American prestige.

Then came the formation of the French Committee of National Liberation. Local people and French people who had demanded the formation of this committee had a right to expect the Anglo-Americans would give it their fullest support.

That didn't happen. Instead, you had sniping at General de Gaulle, sniping at the Committee, and finally the famous "Eisenhower intervention" of June 18.

The results weren't wholly bad. Nor wholly what the "interventionists" expected.

For even those who—like M. Monnet (one of the conservative members of the committee), great enemies of North African politics—had been prepared to approve that particular intervention on military grounds, have since then, repeatedly and privately, declared that it must be the last intervention. From now on the Committee must govern and must be recognized as government.

And that has been a factor in pulling the Committee together.

**U. S. POLICIES**

In fact it is now assumed in Algiers that there are really two American policies going on simultaneously. One of them is a hang-over of Darlanism run by the State Department and the other a policy pursued by the United States Treasury.

Policy No. 1 was Darlanism and its way of direct attack against General de Gaulle with the ultimate aim of undermining the Committee of which General de Gaulle is joint president.

Policy No. 2 is the more realistic. At least, it recognizes that you cannot beat, except with fire and bayonets, the rising French democracy in North Africa and that therefore you've got to try to come to terms with it.

All this is complicated by the following factors. First, there are representatives of the big French trusts still at large in Algiers, still not cleaned out. And these gentlemen are trying very hard to keep in close touch with the Anglo-Americans in the form of such "plums" as the 99-year lease on the North African Railway, a lease on enormously valuable cobalt mines near Marrakech in Morocco, and a big "cut" in the North African phosphates.

**BIG LANDOWNERS**

Second, the big French landowners in Algeria made a very great deal of money out of the armistice period. Germany and Vichy bought their products at a price which was very high for the fascist groupings, but was accompanied by legislation which enabled these "big boys" in the fascist organizations to keep costs pinned to ground level when it came to small producers and to agricultural laborers' wages.

For these gentlemen, the golden age has ended. And of course there are people in London and Washington who sympathize with their plea, their alarm lest the new democracy in North Africa—and above all, the Communist Party—should actually go so far out of hand as to strengthen the unions, organize the land-workers, and upset the favored positions of the big landlords.

In this particular connection it seems to be a great pity that the American Army has never yet learned to live off the land. That would at least provide some money for the middle-size producers in Algeria.

Instead, you can see almost any day in Algiers the gruesome sight of the ton in fields just outside the city, while between those fields American trucks race to and fro carrying among other goods great stocks of tinned tomatoes brought at great expense and shipping space all the way from the United States.

**DARLAN-CLARK PACT**

Third, there's extreme uncertainty in Algiers as to the real terms as distinct from such outlinings as were published—of the so-called Darlan-Clark armistice agreement. This agreement fixed in an instrument of government in French-American relations in North Africa today.

Nominally, it was a very limited agreement. But take this instance. It appears that under the agreement Americans very properly secured certain "extraterritorial" rights in certain dockyards and workshops which they were to take over, using French and Arab labor for their own immediate war purposes.

But now, quite recently, it has been found that Americans in a considerable number of cases have been refusing in these "extraterritorial" areas to recognize the rights of trade unions under the French social laws.

There has been a big row about it. When I left it was still unresolved.

The Commissioner of Labor had to write to the American authorities inquiring whether it was indeed the case that they had failed to recognize the union representatives duly elected in the proper constitutional French democratic way, and hadn't merely failed to recognize them but had fired them at once, and whether in so doing they were basing themselves on the "Darlan-Clark" agreement.

**STILL UNEASY**

There were some in Algiers who regard the impending return of General Henri Giraud to Algiers with uneasiness. For they're afraid the State Department may have a notion of playing off the commander-in-chief against the Committee.

But in my view there is at least an even chance, first, that General

Giraud, who is after all joint president of the Committee, will refuse to be a party to any scheme of the kind, supposing it were put forward and, second, that the Allied governments will not be so ill-advised as to try any such games.

In other words, there is a chance that they may have come to realize that this perpetual sniping at General de Gaulle is irrelevant and deceptive: it's no longer a question of personalities, it's a question of full recognition of the Committee as the representative body uniting French resistance.

You can refuse to recognize the Committee.

You can blackmail the Committee—particularly on the question of supplying arms. You can weaken and disrupt the Committee.

But you can do so only at the price of grave and growing harm to the war effort in North Africa and the battle of resistance put up by the people in France.

[Mr. Pitcairn's final article will appear tomorrow.]

## India Labor Demands Cloth Price Control

By Purna Chara Joshi

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

BOMBAY, July 25.—The mill-owners here are trying to prevent the production of cheap cloth for the people. President Dange of the Trade Union Congress has charged in a signed article in People's War, organ of the Communist Party of India.

The Government set up a Cloth Control Board, designed to supervise the production of cloth and to produce a cheap standard cloth. Immediately the wholesale price of cloth fell 25 per cent but there was no drop at all in retail market prices.

The reason is, says Dange, that the mill-owners are now the dominating force on the Cloth Control Board. Out of 25 seats, 5 are occupied by mill-owners, five by traders and distributors, and only one by labor. There is no consumers' representative. Workers, consumers and traders are excluded from the committees dealing with prices and production.

The lone labor representative, N. M. Joshi, was shelved on the Export Committee.

With this dominating position, the mill-owners have refused to allow the date of production and the price to be stamped on cloth as it is produced in the mills. They are also opposed to a ceiling on prices.

## CLOTH HOARDERS

They are now suggesting that the production of cheap cloth is unnecessary, since cloth prices are "going down" anyhow.

Retail traders are helping to sabotage the cheap cloth production plan by refusing to sell hoarded cloth within the stipulated time of three months, and are demanding six months so as to get the best profits.

Dange criticized the Government demands that consumers be excluded from the Board, and for granting but one seat to labor. This will only lead to the mill-owners wrecking all schemes to get cheap cloth to the people, he pointed out.

"We must demand," said Dange, "first, the complete re-constitution of the Textile Control Board, with consumers and workers effectively represented; second, the immediate lowering of cloth prices and, with the help of the people's committees, the extension of cloth rationing throughout India; and third, deceleration of any extension of the time limit allowed to traders and govt."

Under their inspiration, a meeting of 300 Congress members in Bombay said that the deadlock cannot be ended, that nothing can be done, unless the leaders come out of jail.

The Communist Party is mobilizing the people against this negative stand and for unitedly withdrawing the August resolution, getting the Congress leaders out of jail, and establishing unity for the country's defense.

The workers' fight for increased war production goes on.

The Communist railway worker, Eumastanga, in a railway workshop in Bombay, produced 8,000 feet of planks in a single day. The previous normal average was 4,000 feet. Other workers, inspired by his example, are raising their output too.

**Bolivar to Be Honored Here**

Following their precedent established last year, members of the "Liga Internacional de Accion Bolivariana" (International League for Bolivarian Action) celebrates the 160th birthday anniversary of the immortal South American Liberator and Statesman Simon Bolivar, through a City campaign to obtain additional blood donors for the Red Cross, yesterday.

Closing the New York's celebration of Simon Bolivar's birthday anniversary, tomorrow night at the Master Theatre, 103rd St. and Riverside Drive, the local unit of the Bolivarian League functioning under the name of "The Good Neighbors Center of New York" will present a special program which will be followed by a reception.

## Between the Lines

'Free Germany'—The Big News

DAILY WORKER FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

One of the significant things about the "Free Germany" manifesto from Moscow is the recollection of those German heroes who helped undertake guerrilla warfare against Napoleon as he was retreating from Moscow in 1813. Count York, for example. Thus, anti-Nazi Germans today look back to the days of peasant German democracy in the early 19th century to inspire German democracy in the 20th century. This same effort to recover German democratic traditions is found in the leaflet issued by the students of Munich earlier this year for which four of them were murdered. A copy of this leaflet has reached us. One passage declares: "Just as in 1813 Napoleon's terror was broken, so in 1943 the National Socialist terror shall be broken."

Speaking of the rediscovery of the post-Napoleonic period, it is characteristic that whereas the German exiles in Moscow have been looking for symbols of democracy, Adolf Hitler, J., has been reading the proceedings of the Congress of Vienna, out of which came the reactionary Holy Alliance.

Reading the "Free Germany" appeal, our thoughts went immediately to another "Free Germany" movement—the one that resides in Mexico City headed by the former military man and German anti-fascist writer, Ludwig Renn. The circle of German exiles in Latin America who have done such splendid work to keep the ideal of "Freies Deutschland" alive must have wept with joy when this week's news came from Moscow.

Incidentally, the Mexican gutter press like *Excelsior* has been attacking Ludwig Renn and his friends on the scurrilous grounds that they are really Nazi agents. Thus we have the fantastic situation: Hearst in this country calls the "Free Germany" movement a "Stalin stunt," while Hearst's cohorts in Mexico City call the "Free Germany" movement a "Goebbels stunt."

For those who can listen to short-wave, the new broadcasting station in Moscow "Freies Deutschland" transmits daily at 7:30 P.M. Greenwich mean time over the 1925 and 1929 meter bands; at 7:45 P.M. over the 47 and 48 meter bands, and at 9:15 P.M. over the 32 and 42 meter bands.

The death of Lenin's youngest brother, Dmitri Ulanov, went by almost unnoticed. Little had been heard of him before. He was born August 16, 1874, became a Marxist at an early age, and spent a year from Nov. 1897 in jail for his activity. He studied medicine, but combined his professional work with Bolshevik activity and was again saved from prison by the 1905 revolution. In the World War he was a doctor in the Russian army and participated in the revolution on the Crimean peninsula. Dmitri became a vice-chairman of the Crimean Council of People's Commissars, specializing in public health. Severe illness had kept him virtually bed-ridden in recent years.

In South Africa, pro-Nazi groups have gotten a Supreme Court ban on the counting of soldiers' votes in the July 7 elections, thus delaying returns which should show a victory for Marshal Jan Smuts' government. . . . Swedish papers are nervous about possible Allied operations from Iceland against Norway and point to the fact that Secretary of War Stimson recently stopped at Iceland and that the late General Andrews was en route there. . . . Plans are afoot in Mexico City for a Pan-American committee on behalf of Luis Carlos Prestes.

These are days to remember that the Italo-German alliance affirmed in May, 1939, was christened the "Pact of Steel." Apparently, it wasn't stainless steel. It must have been iron, which is now rusting fast. One of the generals contributing to this "oxidation" is called *Eisenhower*.

## Algiers Trade Unions Boost Allied Output

(By Allied Labor News)

LONDON, July 15 (Delayed).—The Algerian Federation of Trade Unions has issued a call to all workers "without distinction of race, nationality, political or religious convictions to join unions so as to give maximum assistance to the allied armies," it was learned here this week.

Before 1940 the Algerian Federation was affiliated to the French Confederation of Workers (CGT) and had 35,000 members, of whom 15,000 belonged to the Algerian Railwaymen's Union.

Pointing out that "production in the factories, mines and fields, as emphasized by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and President Kalinin, is a factor of major importance to victory," the federation outlined the following program:

1.—Unceasing production of materials for the French and allied armies, and for the civilian population. "The greater the production in Algeria," the statement says, "the smaller the burden on allied sea transport."

2.—Full cooperation with the government to secure maximum efficiency in the road and rail transport industries—vital to the allied war effort in the Mediterranean—and in the postal and telegraph services.

Encouragement of farmers to produce a maximum amount of food for soldiers and civilians.

4.—Discovery of "acts of sabotage by Hitler's agents in Algeria, in whatever high places they may be."

In order to achieve maximum production, "the workers must have their material living conditions assured," the federation added. "For this reason, the unions must demand wage increases to balance rises in the cost of living; equal pay for equal work; improvement in health facilities; and stern measures against black market profiteers and those who artificially increase the cost of essential commodities."

The program calls for every worker "to do his best to make the union effective and to be assiduous in attending union meetings." All members are to have "the same rights and the same duties, whatever their political and religious opinions."

In carrying out this program, the federation concludes, the workers will know that they are acting "in complete accord with the feelings of the brave workers of metropolitan France, whose hour of liberation is at hand."

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# A. F. of L. Cleveland Paper Slaps Red-Baiting

## 'Plain Dealer' Hit for Disunity

CLEVELAND, July 25.—The AFL Cleveland Citizen today issued a blast against red-baiting, in reply to an editorial in the Cleveland Plain Dealer which attempted to throw the red herring at Cleveland labor's powerful Joint Committee for Political Action, which represents every section of the AFL, CIO and RR Brotherhoods in this area.

In its leading editorial, the AFL organ comments that "In the years just passed it had become popular for anybody who didn't know what he was talking about when discussing labor leaders or labor organizations to quietly brush them aside by the simple statement that they were a bunch of communists."

The Citizen points out that the only reason for the Plain Dealer's unreasoned and ridiculous attempt at red-baiting is "that the P. D. and its gold-plated politicians know that the Joint Committee is armed to the teeth; has the rank and file back of it; and has every chance on earth to twist the tail of some of our reactionary brethren at the polls both this year and next."

After outlining the significant role of Labor's Joint Committee for Political Action, the conservative AFL paper states, "They know they are faced with a real threat this time if the labor vote can be held together—and we may rest assured that they will do their utmost to spread discord and dissension among us so that we won't stand together."

"Hitler loves such tactics," is the terse conclusion of the union paper's reply to the red-baiting of the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## Willkie Asks Better Housing for Negroes

Wendell Willkie Saturday night, speaking in a "post-script" to "An Open Letter to the American People," a radio program presented over a nationwide hookup by the Columbia Broadcasting System, made a plea for Negro-white unity in the United States and suggested means of eradicating the causes of such outbreaks as those at Detroit recently.



Wendell L. Willkie

Mr. Willkie placed adequate housing at the top of his list of "musts" for both Negro and white citizens. "The most pressing need today, for both black and white," Mr. Willkie said, "is adequate and decent housing. If this cannot be secured through the creation of our private economy, it is an obligation that must be undertaken by government—preferably local, but, if necessary, Federal."

He criticized both the Democratic and the Republican parties for their indifference to the condition of the Negro people.

The speaker declared, referring to the Negro people:

**SAME OPPORTUNITY**

"They are entitled to protection under the law, when their safety demands it, to prompt and vigorous enforcement of that law."

"It is their right that there shall be no discrimination against them in the administration of the law, in Federal, state or local government."

"They are entitled to the same opportunity to acquire an education and education of the same quality—as that given to other citizens."

"They have a right—as has every citizen—to the elimination of all arbitrary restrictions on voting, through taxation or otherwise."

"Their right to work must equal that of any citizen and their reward should be the same as for the same job."

"Their economic opportunity should not be limited by their color."

"And, last, they should have the rights of every citizen to fight for their country in every branch of our armed services. These are merely rights that the Negro of our communities share with other citizens."

"An Open Letter to the American People," written and directed by William N. Robson, dealt with the savagery of Detroit's Sojourner Truth housing attacks on the Negro tenants and with the more recent outbreaks there. The play emphasized the basic decency of Americans by pointing up acts of humaneness and kindness on the part of white persons toward Negro victims of the mobs and of Negroes toward white persons.

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Mrs. Jessie Scott Campbell, newly appointed director of organization for the National Negro Congress. Mrs. Campbell is former adult activities director of the Ashland Place YWCA, in Brooklyn. She did an outstanding organizing job for the National Congress of Negro Youth in 1941.

## Star Show To Open New Loan Drive

A curtain-raiser to the September 15-Billion-Dollar Third War Loan Drive by the United States Treasury Department, in the form of a broadcast, will be sponsored by the War Finance Committee for New York State, over the weekly Sunday afternoon broadcast of "This Is Our Cause" from 4:30 to 5:00 P.M., over station WINS, on Aug. 1st.

Some of the greatest names in show business are combining their efforts to make this curtain-raiser broadcast one of the finest ever staged in the "This Is Our Cause" series. This program is donated to war effort working groups by the War Finance Committee of the New York State Department of the State of New York.

The outstanding example of the elimination of Negro workers through use of high employment and rigid testing standards, is the Sperry Gyroscope Corp. A Harlem employment office was opened early this year, after Sperry had announced in the press that it would hire upwards of 500 Negroes, in answer to prolonged agitation of Negro organizations for cessation of its discriminatory practices against Negroes. This Harlem office is almost entirely staffed by Negroes and receives mostly Negro applicants for "training" and skilled jobs for the corporation. A reliable source has informed us that office rejects 93 out of every 100 applicants, according to a reliable source close to the Sperry office.

The large employers who are practically the only ones in New York City offering a living-wage are the worst offenders. Small employers, paying sub-standard wages, have lost their white workers to "big business" and are clamoring for Negroes, but Negro workers are not anxious to take only the jobs that whites discard.

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## N. J. Farmers Union Asks Egg Subsidy

New Jersey members of the National Farmers Union, while fully supporting President Roosevelt's price rollback program, have called for immediate application of subsidies in order to prevent them from being victimized by a price "squeeze."

The "squeeze" resulted from the placing of ceiling for wholesalers an unassorted egg shipped into the New York market. The ceilings cut the price received by the farmer as much as 4 cents a dozen. Initiation of the ceilings, without provision for protection to the farmers, has resulted in some pronounced shortages in the New York market and in the development of black markets, added and abetted by enemies of the President's stabilization program who are deliberately publicizing black market operators.

Considering the situation at an emergency session in Philadelphia recently, the New Jersey members of the Farmers Union expressed their full support for the price control program and dissociated themselves in the most direct manner from reactionaries in the "farm" bloc who look to emasculate the OPA program.

### FAIR RATION

Protection from the "squeeze" resulting from the egg price rollback, is urgent, however, if the family type farmer is not to be poisoned against the administration and the win-the-war food program, their resolution said.

They urged that the Food Distribution Administration and the OPA declare the present situation an emergency and that funds be allocated at once from the Commodity Credit Corporation to take up the slack caused by the egg rollback.

The subsidy should be based on a fair ration that includes various items in the cost of production and the price paid to the farmer under the new ceilings, the farmers said.

A delegation of leading poultrymen, members of cooperative auction societies and food cooperatives, is going to Washington to discuss ways and means of applying the subsidy program to this situation.

The New Jersey Farmers Union seeks to establish fair prices for farmers while supporting the President's hold-the-line order by using the subsidies to counteract reductions ordered in prices. Members are pressing for all steps to combat inflation and for a free hand for the President in the use of subsidies to keep the cost of living down.

## Housewives Learn How To Can Food

With the double purpose of absorbing a record breaking tomato crop now in its way, and assuring the people of tomatoes and tomato juice in the fall and winter months, Commissioner Daniel P. Woolley will today initiate a campaign to teach New York housewives to can on a larger scale than ever before.

Mayor La Guardia and Commissioner Woolley will be the chief speakers at a demonstration on tomato canning to be held today at 10 A.M. at Unit A, of the Essex Street Market, Essex and Stanton Streets, Manhattan. The building will be formally devoted to food demonstrations, lectures and nutrition classes.

Mayor La Guardia and Commissioner Woolley have also made arrangements for large-scale shipments of tomatoes into this city at low wholesale prices. While the average price of tomatoes during the past week remained around 23-25¢ a pound, it is hoped that tomatoes will soon be available to consumers at 5-10¢ a lb.

The Enclosed Markets will feature not only the sale of tomatoes by the box at low prices, but also glass jars, cooking equipment and other canning requisites.

These canning demonstrations will not only be held at the Essex Market Food Center, but also at Health Department district centers, enclosed markets, chain stores, in the schools, and other community centers.

They are located at:

**MANHATTAN**  
Address: 43 Hecaton St., 262 East 29 St., 325 East 103rd St., 102 West 101 St., 140 West 124 St., 341 East 25 St., 303 Ninth Ave., 2338 Fifth Ave.

**BROOKLYN**  
Address: 2438 Webster Ave., 340 East 140 St., 1826 Arthur Ave.

**QUEENS**  
Address: 3032 Coney Island Ave., 973 Flatbush Ave., 163 Bradford St., 250 Baltic St., 151 Maujer St.

**RICHMOND**  
Address: 34-33 Junction Blvd., Jackson Heights

**BRONX**  
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## OPA Aide Asks for Livestock Ceilings

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The greatest single factor contributing to the black market in meat, OPA Chief Food Enforcement Officer Harry Jones told FP July 22, is the failure to control cattle prices.

This was in sharp contrast to a statement by OPA Chief Prentiss Brown in a press conference the previous week in which he said he and War Food Administrator Marvin Jones had decided they'd put a ceiling on cattle prices as a last resort.

Harry Jones feels that the new



# Premier Mussolini Ousted; Badoglio Heads Government

(Continued from Page 1)

nounced his assumption of the leadership of a military government with full powers.

"The war continues," he said. "Italy, hard hit in her invaded provinces and in her destroyed cities, loyally keeps her given word as the jealous custodian of her military traditions."

There was in the King's and Badoglio's proclamations the implied promise of resistance. But it was believed here that this resistance, in a war into which Mussolini had forced a supine country, would be measured by cold calculation of what was best for Italy, without thought of Germany or of Japan.

By a few strokes of the pen, as the Allied swept through Sicily, Italian cities rocked under the blast of Allied bombs, and the mainland fearfully awaited the invasion, the first of the totalitarian governments which had bullied and threatened for two decades, which had taken the world into its most horrible war, had been swept ingloriously away.

There was every evidence that the overthrow of Mussolini had come as a terrific shock to the Italians and to Germany.

The Rome home radio stations, which normally broadcast until midnight, went off the air at 11:25 P.M. (5:25 P.M. EWT) immediately after they had transmitted twice each the proclamations of the King and Badoglio.

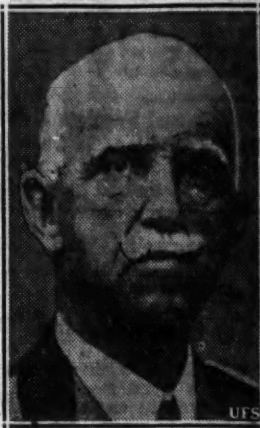
The radio of the official Italian news agency Stefani did not give its usual 11:40 P.M. transmission.

The Berlin radio in its news transmissions given an hour after the announcements did not even mention the resignation of Mussolini.

## Brooklyn Good Will Dinner

The Good Will Dinner being given by the East New York CIO Community Council and the East New York Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax on July 28 at Premier Palace, 605 Sutter Ave. will be a sequel to

the Brownsville Good Will Dinner held in June. The following leaders will speak: Milton J. Goell, Brownsville Neighborhood Council; the Rev. S. Ruder, St. Barnabas Church; Saul Mills, Greater New York Industrial Union Council, CIO; Myron Blanchard, E.N.Y. YM & YWHA; Rabbi Herman Mantel; Edward M.



VICTOR EMMANUEL



BADOGLIO

Herschaft, editor, Kings County Chronicle, and Captain Shea, 75th Precinct. Chairman of the Dinner will be Rev. Hartley J. Hartman. All races, colors, and creeds will be represented at the dinner, the purpose of which is to establish a common basis for interracial unity between Negro and white and Jew and Gentile.

## 20,000 War Workers Cheer Wallace

(Continued from Page 1)

ministration because President Roosevelt "stopped Washington from being a war station on the way to Wall Street."

Wallace asserted that "defeatists who talk about going back to the good old days of Americanism (after the war) mean the time when there was plenty for the few and scarcity for the many."

In a speech frequently interrupted by the enthusiastic crowd that had just gotten through giving the Vice-President a cheering ovation, R. J. Thomas, president of the United Auto Workers, CIO greeted Henry Wallace in the name of the workers of Detroit.

"You are second to none in voicing the true hopes and aspirations of America," asserted Thomas. "You, Mr. Vice-President, have spoken most clearly and most courageously for labor and the common man. You have given our war true meaning: a war that must bring lasting and just peace to the oppressed and suffering millions of the world."

"You, Mr. Vice-President, have one mighty weapon which they can never command. You have behind you the men and women who build America in peace time, and who produce its weapons and fight its battles in war time."

When Abner Larned, chairman of the committee in charge of the reception informed the audience that Clara Hoffman had been invited by Gerald L. S. Smith, fascist leader of Detroit, to answer Vice-President Wallace's speech, the crowd boomed lustily.

Larned deplored the disgraceful performance which sullied the honor of Detroit during the anti-Negro insurrection as he introduced Dr. James McClendon, president of the Detroit Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, he stated, "We owe a great debt to the colored people of America who are doing their share, their full share on defense of America."

## Dubinsky in Plot Against Poll-Tax Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

Milgram is quoted as writing to Congressman Warren Magnuson claiming that the Marcontonio bill would not win the support of the AFL, the Railway Brotherhoods and other labor groups. He claimed he got his information "from important labor leaders."

Says the Marcontonio statement: "At the time this vicious lie was uttered by this Dubinsky stooge, hundreds of AFL unions, the Railway Brotherhoods and the CIO had gone on record in support of my bill. Yet the Counts, the Hochmanns, the Lanes of the Dubinsky-controlled Workers Defense League were as busy as bees trying to split support for anti-poll tax legislation by such foul slanders as this."

The full text of the Marcontonio statement is as follows: "It is time that labor and the Negro people knew the truth about David Dubinsky and his tools in the American Labor Party. It will not surprise either trade unionists or Negroes that Negro-baiting, labor-baiting poll taxers like John Rankin of Mississippi have opposed my efforts to win the ballot for ten million votes Negro and white Americans. They should know, however, that John Rankin did not fight alone: he had the support of David Dubinsky, through his stooges in the Workers Defense League, George S. Counts, chairman of the Workers Defense League Committee of the AFL, Layle Lane, Julius Hochman, manager of Dubinsky's union, Morris Milgram and a host of others who disguised themselves as pro-Negro and pro-labor, but who were really a fifth column for the poll taxers."

"I challenge Dubinsky or any of his stooges: Counts, Lane, Hochman and others to deny that this statement is true. On April 8, when 150 members of Congress had signed their names to my discharge petition to force a vote on my anti-poll tax bill, the Workers Defense League sent a letter to all members

of the congressional coalition I had formed in support of my bill urging them to break their agreement and withdraw support from my bill."

"This outfit began its letter to Congressman Gavagan like this: 'I am writing to you at the request of our Board to inform you that we feel as immediate switch should be made from the discharge petition for the Marcontonio bill to your own or one of the others.' This letter was signed by one Morris Milgram, secretary of the League. This same Milgram wrote Congressman Magnuson on March 20: 'I have talked with important labor people, and they agree on the desirability of a shift, for the AFL and Railway Brotherhoods will not support the Marcontonio bill, and the CIO doesn't like it too well.' At the time this vicious lie was uttered by this Dubinsky stooge, hundreds of AFL unions, the Railway Brotherhoods and the CIO had gone on record in support of my bill. Yet the Counts, the Lanes, the Hochmanns of the Dubinsky-controlled Workers Defense League were as busy as bees trying to split support for anti-poll tax legislation by such foul slanders as this."

"And for whom did Morris Milgram speak? He spoke for George S. Counts, treasurer of WDL and chairman of the Dubinsky-controlled State Committee of the AFL; Layle Lane, vice-president; Julius Hochman, board member and manager of Dubinsky's union—all of the Workers Defense League—all tools of David Dubinsky. This gang was working not for anti-poll tax legislation. It was and still is working hard in glove with Martin Dies and John Rankin."

"I charge this gang of splitters with high treason to the cause of labor and the Negro people. It is this motley crew that now seeks to win the support of labor and the Negro people in the coming American Labor Party primaries. They could not succeed in their attempt to split the forces fighting for my anti-poll tax bill. They will not succeed in their attempt to split the American Labor Party."

## Italian Rally Here Cheers Ouster News

(Continued from Page 1)

which fought for Loyalist Spain, and now editor of the Italian anti-fascist paper, La Legione, was on the platform among the speakers, embraced Caccione and each other, and the crowd cheered and yelled some more.

The meeting had been in progress about an hour and a quarter when the announcement had been made. Called under the auspices of a Sponsoring Committee which included prominent Italian liberals and Italian trade union leaders, the gathering had met specifically to mobilize Italian-Americans solidly behind President Roosevelt, to appeal to Italians in Italy to rid themselves of Mussolini, and to plan material food and clothing relief for the people of a liberated and Axis-free Italy.

The meeting was opened by Richard Mazza, chairman of the Sponsoring Committee and manager of Local 76-B of the Furniture Workers Union, CIO, who introduced Mr. Caparo as chairman of the meeting.

In the audience were many leaders of the Italian community, including heads and leading members of such AFL unions as the Musicians, Stone Masons, Bakers, and Cooks, and Restaurant Workers, and such CIO unions as the De Noble Cigar Union, the Furriers, the Sanitation Workers, the Furniture Workers, and the Chemical Workers.

Also present were leaders of Young Italy, the Mazzini Youth, the Italian-American Victory Committee of New York, and prominent doctors, lawyers and artists.

Significant of this historic occasion was the list of some 60 martyred anti-fascists of all political parties murdered by Mussolini and his henchmen, which was posted on each side of the speakers platform. These included the Socialist Matteotti, the liberal Rosselli, the Catholic priest Minuzi, the democrat Amendola, the Sicilian patriot Orsi, and the Communist Gramsci. Mazza's first words in opening the

meeting were, "The day of Italy's liberation is near." Then, emphasizing—as did every single speaker without exception—the necessity of unity, he added, "We can't serve our 600,000 Italian boys in the war fronts by disunity and hate among ourselves."

Miss Julianna Tabet, speaking for "Young Free Italy," urged that out of the meeting should emerge a Unity Committee for Italian Relief. Mr. Lago—"He's from my home town in Sicily," said the chairman, Mr. Caparo, delightedly, in introducing him—declared that the Sicilians and Italians who were not at the Cooper Union meeting were "making a serious mistake."

**SICILY RESOLUTION**  
Mr. Pietro Allegra, old-time anti-fascist made hash of the red scare that some newspaper and persons had used in vain effort to keep Sicilians away from Cooper Union Hall. "But the Sicilians know better, they just walked in," he said.

"This meeting," he went on, "has been defined as a Communist meeting. But God help me, everybody's been called a Communist, from Roosevelt down. Well, if they damn me for speaking here, I'm honored to go to hell with the Communists, for they're fighting for my ideal!"

The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution on the "Liberation of Sicily," declaring that "it is our conviction that the desire of the Italian people is to live for Italy and civilization and not to die for Mussolini and Hitler or any other destroyer of freedom." Therefore, the resolution said, the meeting believed that the outcome of the Sicilian campaign of the Allied armies would be the "conversion of Italy to an active ally for the speedier destruction of fascist and Nazi oppression."

The resolution, addressed to President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, with copies to Mayor La Guardia, requested the United Nations leaders to "restore democratic processes through anti-fascist elements among the native population," "restore free governments" in cooperation with the native anti-fascists; and endeavor to "convince the people of Sicily, and through them the Italian population in the rest of the country, that the principles for which Garibaldi, Mazzini fought are to be permitted to prevail without encroachments upon the national integrity and the historical freedom-loving role of the Italian people."



"I know. Our friend Tessa is what I call young in mind. But I prefer to walk. I'm not against police measures, but everything in its own time. How do you like my Marquet? Of course, it isn't as good as yours, but this green tone..."

Desser switched the conversation to the subject of painting. Villard was not in the mood for pictures and refused to play up. What was he to do? Desser's game seemed to be a complicated one. Apparently his intention was to split the Government majority. Today half the Radicals had supported Tessa. Therefore the factories would have to be cleared? But in that case the workers would go with the Communists. That meant revolution. It was a disgusting game and it meant losing either way. Villard thought it over a long time. A voice that seemed to come from his feeling of fatigue suggested: "Why not wait?"

The waiting game was something he had known from childhood, coy and close to his heart. Had he not waited all his life? He had waited for victory in the elections, for the triumph of progress, and for universal appeasement. And in his personal life he had waited for happiness, recognition and quiet. Desser was right to wait. Of course it was necessary to wait! They would all come to their senses. The main thing was not to make any drastic move.

Before the evening session Villard received a report from the secret police. The agents stated that a split was beginning to show itself among the strikers. Many were advocating ending the strike. At the Seine works the number of those in favor of an agreement was growing. Villard smiled with satisfaction. Then he thought to himself: "The total collapse of the strike must be prevented, otherwise the Right Radicals will take advantage of it. Moreover, Desser is in a con-

**SYNOPSIS:** The Seine Aircraft strike, first of the big sit-in strikes in France, 1936, has been going on for nearly two weeks. Young Jeannot, one of the strikers, has been murdered by a fascist, a member of the "Faislaul," organization of fascists who have been instructed to break the strike.

**TWO DAYS AFTER** Jeannot's murder, the subject is brought up for discussion in the Chamber of Deputies. Breteuil, leader of the fascists, a man who is conspiring with industrialists and army leaders to sell out France to Hitler, blames the Communists for Jeannot's death and attacks the Popular Front as a "reign of anarchy."

**MEANWHILE** the fascists are organizing unchecked in France, inciting riots, assassinating workers, spreading anti-Semitism and attacking the government. Only the Communists realize the immediate danger of fascism in France but their demand for an investigation of deputy Breteuil and his aides goes unheeded. The Socialists and Radicals in the government are, for the most part, so afraid of the Communists that they forget to hate Hitler. Deputy Tessa is such a politician. In the Chamber he deplores the "situation of factories" by the workers and demands that the strikers be forced out. His speech brings strong applause from the fascists and their friends.

**SPINELESS VILLARD**, Socialist minister in the government, yields to pressure and is now listening to the advice of Jules Desser, owner of the Seine Aircraft. Desser has nothing but contempt for Villard but sees him as a useful vulnerable point in the Popular Front.

to strike any bargain that suited him.

The fever of the Paris streets took hold of Denise. She read in the papers that Michael was leading the strikers in the Seine works. She believed in him and looked on the strike as a battle for justice. And now her father had come to her and was boasting about his behavior and repeating that those damned "grabbers" were to blame for everything. Suddenly she interrupted him:

"That's quite enough!"

Tessa looked at his daughter in astonishment. What on earth was the matter with her? She stood there tall and slender. Her beauty had taken on a look of austerity; her angry eyes stared at him.

"What's the matter with you?" Tessa said.

"I can't listen to that sort of thing! I don't want to offend you, but what you're saying seems to me to be unworthy. Perhaps I feel as they do. Probably one has got to live differently. I don't know... But what agony this is!" She ran out of the room.

He went off to Paulette's, where he sat gloomily drinking brandy. In vain Paulette tried to distract him. When she said: "Kiss me, little chicken!" he didn't budge and only muttered wearily: "Everything's going to the devil, absolutely everything."

**JEANNOT'S** mother, Clemence Duval, was a rather querulous but good-natured woman with rheumatic hands, grey hair turning yellowish, and the still sparkling eyes of a former beauty. She went out to work, did young bachelors' rooms, washed floors, ironed and darned, and managed to scrape up a living. At one time things had been more difficult—her husband was killed just before the Armistice and she was left with two small children on her hands. Many bitter complaints were heard in the poky little room on the sixth story with

its stone floor, smoky stove and enormous bedsteads which Clemence had inherited from her grandmother. At times there was not enough money for a bucket of coal and the children froze; or else Jeannot's trousers were worn out or an exercise-book had to be bought for Annette. But she managed to see the children on their feet. Annette married an assembler in an engineering works and went away to Lyon. Jeannot managed to get taken on at the Seine works. What a piece of luck that was!

Then the strike broke out. And what a strike! In the past the workers had gone on strike quietly. They sat at home and waited. Now they had invented the sit-down strike. They might be arrested for that. Clemence tried to put Jeannot to shame and urged him to return home, but he refused to listen. Each evening she took him eggs, cheese and sausage. She did not complain of being short of money. She wasn't afraid on her own account.

Then came the terrible news. From that moment she seemed to be struck dumb. Neither her neighbors nor her relations nor Jeannot's comrades heard her speak a single word. At the funeral she walked at the head

of the mourners, weeping silently. Behind her walked Jeannot's aunt with her children, some of the neighbors and a delegation of workers from the Seine factory with Michael at their head.

The police had not deceived Villard. The situation at the Seine works was difficult. Two weeks of the strike had broken many of the men's will to hold out. Wives were now coming to the gates with complaints instead of provisions; their money was all spent and the shopkeepers refused to give credit. For a few hours Jeannot's murder had roused everybody; they wanted to get back at the murderers, and Michael had difficulty in restraining his comrades. But by evening they were once again in the grip of pessimists; their families were starving, the strike had gone on so long, and it was all for nothing!

The discontented elements among the strikers grouped themselves around Sylvain, a man of violent impulses and no balance. At the beginning of the strike he proposed starting up the factory and replacing the management with an elected committee. When they laughed at him, he lost his temper. "Then it's all up with us," he shouted. "Desser can easily wait, but we can't." When his wife told him she hadn't even a franc left for milk, he flared up again: "It's time we wound up this idiotic strike!" He spoke hysterically, with tears in his voice. Each day the men listened to him more willingly. He proposed they should arrange a secret ballot: he was convinced that ten thousand of the eighteen thousand workers would vote for calling off the strike. Michael objected that it was a question of honor and the voting should be held openly. He was far from being sure that the comrades would hold out. The day of defeat seemed close at hand.

Desser, of course, was well informed of everything that was going on at the factory, and he decided to try and break the strike. He again sent for Pierre.

"How do you do, my dear enthusiast. Incarceration has done you good. You're looking fine. I want to transmit my views to the strike committee. I've been told you're a member of it. I accept the points regarding wages and working hours. I categorically

reject collective bargaining and paid vacations. That belongs to the realm of miracles. Do you still believe in Villard? Maybe he'll work a miracle! As far as I am concerned, if the strike isn't called off, I'll shut down the factory."

"I don't think your proposition will be accepted." Usually impulsive and enthusiastic, Pierre was now curt. Desser at once sensed his hostility.

"Why get angry?" he said. "I'm a capitalist. That tells you everything. The workers are right in their way. But you, you're neither fish, fowl, nor good red herring, yet you want to be a beefsteak, and a bloody one at that! Dream! What's collective bargaining to you? You're breaking your back, but people remain people just the same."

Pierre went away. Desser looked out of the window at the clear blue sky, the red flag, the lounging lad on guard outside the management offices, and Desser envied Pierre: he was stupid, but happy. He believed in something. Did it matter in what? Desser experienced a wave of loneliness. How terrible it was to wake up in the morning and to start the busy day that was empty as a wilderness!

Pierre told Michael of Desser's proposition. Immediately Michael said: "Not a word till the morning. Tomorrow we'll get all the men together and take the vote."

Michael had formerly regarded Pierre with some distrust. In moments of anger he even called him a milk-sop because of his softness; he couldn't forgive him for admiring the Socialists, especially Villard. Since the strike, however, Michael had got to know and like Pierre. The fact that he, one of the best engineers of the Seine works, had thrown in his lot with the workers was evidence of his courage and disinterestedness.

Sometimes they had vigorous arguments. As the result either of his education or of his kindly, careful disposition, Pierre steadfastly maintained the ideas of the last century. He would have cultivated people like flowers—with a watering-can in his hand. He believed it was possible to win people over by persuasion, and Villard's professional tones sounded to him like wisdom.

Now Michael said to him: "You must explain your conversation with Desser at the meeting. You can do that quite well. I felt at once that all was not well with Desser."

"All right," Pierre said. "But do you know what's the funniest thing of all? Desser's in a bad way all round. His millions are millions all right, but his life isn't worth two sous to him. He went for a walk with me once and told me so. Apparently he's just drifting along."

"You talk like an intellectual," Michael said. "But I know that if they do beat us you won't fall. You'll go to the same wall. And I'll answer for you if we win. But you've got one pound of faith to

ten pounds of pity. There's a girl I know, a student. Sometimes it seems to me that weakness is greater than strength to her. I'm damned if I know!... But she herself is strong. I'll say she is. And how!"

He smiled dreamily and bashfully. Pierre beamed with pleasure; so Michael too could understand that. But Michael was already on his way round the factory, talking and persuading.

Sylvain got to work. Desser's offer, the management's spies made sure of that. And Sylvain himself lost no time. The word "agreement" passed round the yard and the workshops, exciting the men who were weary of their long spell of idleness and separation from their families and alarmed at their plight. The agreement had only to be signed and this dog's life would end right away! Sylvain whispered to them: "They're keeping it secret. What for? Politics! But our people can die of hunger!"

When it was getting dark, Michael said to Pierre: "Listen, I'm going out for an hour. Don't tell anyone. They'll say I've run away."

"Where are you going? To the committee?" Michael didn't answer.

Clemence was sitting at the dusty window, motionless as a dead shrub. Michael came into the room and gently took hold of her flabby red hand. He wanted to speak, but couldn't. He had come to this woman for help, but her grief enveloped him like a warm mist. He forgot everything he had meant to say. He began to talk about Jeannot, about the way he had joked a few minutes before his death and about his cheerfulness and courage. He talked passionately in broken sentences. Never before had he spoken with so much anguish.

It grew dark. Clemence did not turn on the light. In the dark room Jeannot seemed to come to life again. It was here that he had grown up, played with his blocks, on the floor, told his mother about his comrades, the demonstrations and the clashes with the police. Clemence felt that his short but crowded life filled everything; and out there in the factory his life was going on. So strong was her perception of the ties and kinship between her dead Jeannot and this man, a stranger to her, that she thought with fear in her heart: "And they'll kill him too! They're all madmen!"

Suddenly Michael stopped talking; he remembered the factory, Legrais, and Pierre. He stood up.

"We need your help," he said. Then without a thought Clemence followed him out.

The workers had all collected in the factory yard as on the first day of the strike. Sylvain was taking advantage of Michael's absence. He declared that the management had accepted the workers' demands, but the strike committee was concealing the fact. When Michael came up to the crowd the vote was being

taken. On all sides men were shouting that the majority were in favor of agreement. It was difficult to tell whether this was true or not, as hands kept being raised and lowered. Many had no idea what they were voting for. People were shouting and swearing at one another. All was excitement and confusion.

Michael mounted a truck and called out: "Comrades, wait a minute!"

"Sylvain cut him short: 'That's enough! They're already voted!' Michael refused to give in: 'All may have their say and vote. But there's one who is silent: Jeannot. Have you forgotten about him? Jeannot's here. With us. Jeannot's mother will speak for him.'"

A deep silence came over the crowd. Jeannot's loss was still fresh, and the mother's grief hovered over everybody. The old woman with her red, tear-stained eyes and locks of grey hair climbed up on the truck. In silence she raised her fist—that was what Jeannot did when he went with his comrades to the meeting. Clemence wanted to say something. Her lips moved, but she was unable to utter a word. But her fist shook above the crowd, and all their fists were raised in response. When Michael said: "Those in favor of agreement, lower your hands," not a single hand went down. Even Sylvain voted for the strike; Clemence's eyes were fixed on him.

Then Clemence said: "Now I'm going to stay here. Instead of Jeannot." She glanced tenderly at Michael. "Don't you go to the gates. They'll kill you."

It was the fifteenth day of the strike. That night Pierre danced around Michael rejoicing like a child and kept shouting: "We've won! We've won!"

Three days later Desser telephoned to Villard: "I've decided to accept their terms. We've got some very urgent orders on hand. And besides, the winner is he who knows how to retreat. But I've no need to tell you that. You, my friend, know how to retreat—like Napoleon."

At seven o'clock in the evening of the nineteenth day of the strike the agreement was signed. The original demands of the workers were only slightly modified. Everybody realized that it was a victory.

The Seine works had opened the battle and had been followed by the others. Their victory meant a victory for all. In the course of the day, news of the capitulation of other owners began to pour in. Joliot wrote in a lyrical strain: "The armistice has been signed. Now, Frenchmen, back to work! The trenches must be headed!"

At eight o'clock in the evening the workers of the Seine factory lined up in columns and, after their three weeks' voluntary incarceration, left the building with bands playing and flags flying. At their head walked Clemence and Michael.

(Continued Tomorrow)

## CHARACTERS

Desser, armaments manufacturer, one of France's leading financiers.  
Paul Tessa, French deputy, Radical in the Popular Front.  
Villard, Socialist, a minister in the government.  
Breteuil, Fascist leader.  
Pierre, young engineer in Desser's employ.  
Michael, Communist worker in the same plant.  
Agnes, Pierre's wife.  
Lucien Tessa, writer, son of Paul Tessa.  
Denise, Tessa's daughter.  
Joliot, opportunistic editor of La Voie Nouvelle.  
Jeanette, a singer.  
Andre, an artist.



## Detroit Welcomes Soviet Delegates

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
DETROIT, July 25.—The Soviet Jewish delegation has taken Detroit by storm. Dignitaries and outstanding personalities on a state-wide scale have turned out to receive Professor Solomon Michaels, chairman of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee of the USSR, and Lieut. Col. Itzik Feffer, outstanding Soviet Jewish poet.

Governor Harry F. Kelly headed the reception committee as honorary chairman. The two visitors were greeted at City Hall by Mayor Edward J. Jeffries. He presented Professor Michaels, a member of Moscow's City Council, with a gavel, a gift that it is the universal opinion of the people of this country that you have done a magnificent job," the Mayor said. He transmitted the heartfelt congratulations of the people of Detroit on Soviet achievements.

Preceding the reception, the delegates held a press conference at which every daily newspaper in Detroit was represented. The two visitors answered a barrage of questions. They assured interrogators of the high morale and confidence in victory prevailing in the Soviet Union and the stories of Nazi propaganda and the branding of Soviet hostages in their country.

"The fifth column is never too choosy about the methods it uses to attack the Soviet Union," said Professor Michaels. "This is one."

Before going to Detroit, Professor Michaels and Lieut. Col. Feffer made a two-day stay in Pittsburgh where they were greeted by a broad committee, representing outstanding men and women from virtually every walk of life.

## Antonini Seen Fomenting Civil War

By Dr. Ambrogio Donini  
(Reprinted from L'Unità del Popolo, Italian-American anti-fascist weekly, of which Dr. Donini is foreign editor)

The manner in which Luigi Antonini, utilizing the columns of the once fascist organ Il Progresso Italo-Americano, and with the support of the Hearst press, poses the problem of calling a "National Italian-American Congress" in order "to save the Italian people from the menace of Communism," constitutes a serious threat to national unity of the Italian-Americans and is an open invitation to civil war in Italy.

Today, when political and military events in Italy are speeding the day of Fascism's doom, opening to the Italian people new horizons of freedom and progress thanks to the victory of the United Nations, there is no time to play with words and juggle half-phrases. So much the better if certain American political figures who consciously or unconsciously have become involved in Antonini's maneuver read these lines.

We are convinced more than anyone of the necessity of uniting all Italian-American forces without delay, to cooperate with every means at our disposal for victory over the Axis and the liberation of Italy. Too much time has already been lost. The proclamation of the Anglo-American command in Sicily, which has made rather slighting reference to "exiled Italian anti-fascists," demonstrates what grave misunderstandings arise from the lack of a center of coordination of the anti-fascist movement among the ten million Italians and people of Italian origin in the various countries of emigration.

But what Antonini is preparing to organize, with the support of a considerable section of those Italian-American politicians who up to a short time ago exalted the fascist ideology among the masses of our honest Italian-American workers, is not a Democratic Front, or an Anti-Fascist Front, but an Anti-Communist Front. This is the very same policy which led to bloody fascist dictatorship wherever it was allowed to prevail on a national scale. This is the policy which, when it triumphed on an international scale, led to disunity between American and British democracy and Soviet Socialist democracy, and resulted in the outbreak of war under conditions dangerously favorable to our enemy.

The "Anti-Bolshevik League" founded in Italy after the peace of 1918 was the cradle of the Fascist Party. The new "Anti-Bolshevik League" of the corrupt groups surrounding Luigi Antonini is preparing to travel the same road, today, when the people of Italy have nothing left but their eyes to weep with.

Cards on the table! Whoever, at this decisive moment of Italian history, seeks to revive the "Communist menace" has other motives in mind. The issue of Communism does not exist today, neither among the anti-fascist masses of Italy nor in the Italian-American communities.

The Communists in Italy are fighting for the exact same program that is being fought for by the Liberal Party of Count Sforza, the Catholic Party of Don Steno, the Socialist Party of Don Steno, the Republican Party of Paolucci and the Justice and Liberty movement of Lussu. The Communists in America are fighting to hasten our victory over the Axis and to strengthen the war effort of the nation.

The policy which in 1938-39 traced a line in Europe to permit the expansion of the Axis in territory including the Soviet Union, is solely responsible for the war which engulfs the world today. Any policy which in 1943 attempts to draw a line excluding the Communists from the struggle for a common democratic and anti-fascist program, paves the way for civil war. For there are Communists in Italy, and they are strong, and their strength derives above all from the fraternal bonds of struggle which bind them to the other anti-fascist groups within Italy.

Whoever attacks them, attacks the entire liberation movement of the Italian people.

The Anglo-American Command

## Defeat Hoover Republicans --- Newark CIO

NEWARK, N. J., July 25.—Support of the Commander-in-Chief and defeat of the Hoover Republicans are keynotes of the political program adopted by the CIO here Friday night.

"Unqualified support" of the President in the interest of the quickest possible surrender of the Axis was voted at an enlarged meeting of the executive of the Greater Newark Industrial Union Council. More than 40 representatives were present.

The program will be pressed at a series of community conferences, including a meeting at Bloomfield, N. J., next Thursday night, which will be addressed by Mayor Reed of that city.

The Council stated that Walter E. Edge, the Republican's choice for the governorship, must be defeated.

"... because he stands with Hawkes and Hoover and the anti-Administration, wreck-the-home-front Congressional group."

**PROGRAM ADOPTED**  
Defeat of the Hoover Republicans is necessary to safeguard the home front, said the Council.

The Council therefore seeks the election of a Democratic candidate for the governorship and Democrats for the State Assembly.

"We support the position of the national CIO," said the statement, "that united labor action should not take the form of a third party or the support of independent candidates at this time."

Leonard Goldsmith, CIO representative, reported to the meeting on the CIO's July 17 meeting at Philadelphia when a program for electing win-the-war candidates was adopted.

Ewald Sandner, CIO regional director, reported on last Wednesday's CIO meeting in Washington, when similar action was taken.

## Milwaukee AFL, CIO in War Council

MILWAUKEE, July 25.—A Polish-American Trade Union Council composed of members of both AFL and CIO unions has been formed here for the two-fold purpose of advancing trade union interests at home and anti-fascist victory abroad.

The council was set up at a conference of delegates from 14 CIO and AFL unions held in Federation Hall, 2325 S. 13 St. The conference went on record in favor of inter-city contact with similar Councils in other cities, with a possible national organization in view.

A resolution was adopted specifically assailing the reactionary National Committee of Americans of Polish Descent, and calling on Polish-Americans to reject its "poisonous anti-democratic propaganda."

Chairman of the conference was Edmund V. Bobrowski, organizer for the International Fur and Leather Workers, CIO. Among the leading speakers were Joseph Fyzik, president of the Chicago American Polish Trade Council, and Leo Krzycki, vice president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO, and president also of the American Slav Congress.

The Council's main planks are support for the policies of President Roosevelt and increased war production for our armies and the armies of our allies.

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But where Fascism has failed, Luigi Antonini's groups could hardly succeed. The only result would be that of prolonging and multiplying the ruins and sufferings of the Italian people and of splitting again the democratic and anti-fascist forces all over the world.

But it won't happen. And let those of our friends who today give way before the threats of blackmail and the provocations of the new champions of anti-Communism meet the challenge and fight back like men. The Italian people are watching them—and from them and from us, from all who work for victory, the Italian-Americans await a true appeal to unity.

Under this sponsorship, an open rally took place in Sea Gate on Sunday July 18 at which Dr. S. Margolies and Mr. M. Margulies spoke.

The Women Division of the American Jewish Congress has joined hands with the International Workers Order and other organizations in a common effort to raise money in behalf of the United Jewish War Effort.

Under this sponsorship, an open rally took place in Sea Gate on Sunday July 18 at which Dr. S. Margolies and Mr. M. Margulies spoke.

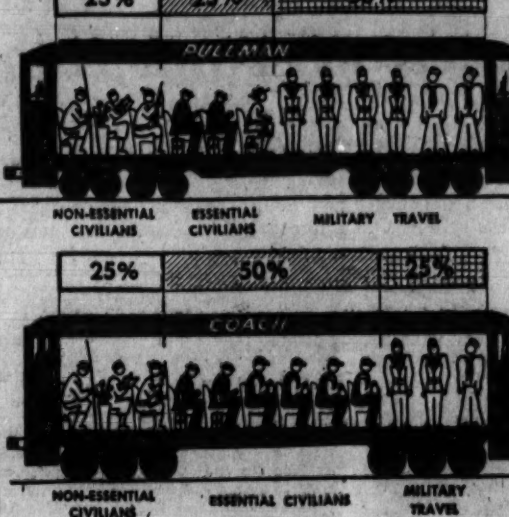
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## Don't Take That Trip!

WHY YOU SOMETIMES STAND



Mr. and Mrs. Patriotic Citizen shouldn't travel on trains or busses if they can possibly stay home. That's the appeal of the Office of Defense Transportation to the public. Organized troop movements by rail are going on at the rate of 2,000,000 men a month, which require more than 50 per cent of Pullman service and 25 per cent of all day coaches. Military use of transport is expected to increase, in 1943, 20 per cent above the figure for 1942. There's danger of transport breakdown unless the public cooperates, says ODT.

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## Mont. Farmers, AFL Unite on War Issues

GREAT FALLS, Montana, July 25.—Representatives of organized labor met with representatives of the Montana Farmers Union in Great Falls at the Cascade County Trades and Labor Assembly office on July 15 to map a win-the-war program for organized workers, and farmers in Cascade County.

The fine spirit of unity between the Farmers Union and organized labor in Montana indicated a possibility of building a real working relationship.

Delegates to the meeting expressed themselves as not in accord with Senator Wheeler in his attitude toward the war, and neither were they in accord with John L. Lewis and his role of the last several months. There was a very definite desire to bring clarity on all important war issues so as to mobilize all of the people for victory. Everyone present was well aware of the fifth column divisions and diversions which menace the war effort and anxious to work toward complete unity. It was pointed out that victory in the war must be the first consideration of all, that victory will bring a greater measure of freedom and democracy than we have ever known, and that a negotiated peace would bring fascism to America. To allow ourselves to be diverted from these main considerations would be fatal.

The Farmers Union made its very large and up to date library available to labor and another meeting was planned to carry on the unity program. One of the very interesting proposals was that the group develop an educational service for all labor unions in Great Falls.

CDVO Consumer Head Chosen  
Mrs. W. A. Wentworth, who has had a long and varied career in the consumer and nutrition field, has been appointed director of the Consumer Services Division of the Civilian Defense Volunteer Office, it was announced yesterday by Grover A. Whalen, chairman.

Mrs. Wentworth was for 12 years director of Health Education of the National Dairy Council, in which position she organized local dairy council units in cities throughout the country, selected and trained local health education directors, planned and produced health education materials, exhibits and other forms of health and consumer education matter.

## Pointers on Points

WAB RATION BOOK 3—If you failed to apply by mail for the forthcoming ration book, apply in person at your local rationing board on or after Aug. 1.

RED STAMP RATIONING—P, Q, R, and S red coupons in War Ration Book 2, covering meats, butter, fats, canned milk and cheese, remain valid throughout July.

BLUE STAMP RATIONING—P and Q blue stamps in War Ration Book 2, covering processed foods and dried beans, etc., are valid through Aug. 7.

SHOES—No. 18 coupon in War Ration Book 1, good for one pair, through Oct. 31.

COFFEE—Coupon No. 22 valid until Aug. 11.

SUGAR—Coupon No. 13, in War Ration Book 1, good for five pounds of sugar through Aug. 15. Five pounds for season's home canning is available at stores on Coupons 15 and 16.

GASOLINE—A coupons are worth three gallons each. B and C coupons two and one-half gallons. T coupons two gallons. B and C bear own expiration dates.

Start Drive for Negro Nurses  
(Special to the Daily Worker)  
TUSKHOKE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 25.—The Surgeon General of the United States Army has designated the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, here, a training center for Negro nurses. Recruiting of young women for the accelerated course in nurse training has been started.

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## Painters Blast Wage Decision As Illegal

Painters District Council 9, AFL, is protesting a decision handed down by Professor Herman Gray, impartial chairman in the industry in New York, as illegal called upon unionists to report for prosecution any employer who undertakes to carry it out.

Gray's decision, handed down July 18, gives employers the right to employ their employees eight hours a day and six days a week at straight time.

"This is in direct violation of the union agreement which calls for a seven-hour day and a five-day week," says a statement from the District Council, which adds the charge that the decision also violates the State Labor Relations Act, War Labor Board procedure, and the Oct. 2 presidential order banning reductions in wages below the highest pay between Jan. 1 and Sept. 15, 1942.

**NO LEGAL EFFECT**  
The Council's position on the decision was taken after consideration of an opinion given by the union attorney, Harry Sacher.

Mr. Gray's determination is "absolutely null and void and has no legal effect whatever," says Sacher's opinion.

"All powers and all decisions which an impartial chairman is authorized to make under our trade agreement exist only so long as the agreement exists," he told the union.

"The impartial chairman has no power whatever to make any decision of any kind which is to become operative after the expiration of the trade agreement."

The entire union membership, Mr. Sacher said, has an absolute legal right to refuse to work overtime or on Sundays, unless he receives double pay as required by the contract.

Any employer who insists on carrying Mr. Gray's decision into immediate effect "is liable to a fine up to \$1,000 and to imprisonment for a period of one year, or both such fine and imprisonment," the lawyer said.

He cites President Roosevelt's Executive Order 9266, banning decreases in wage rates without approval by the War Labor Board, and setting forth the penalties mentioned for violation.

"I therefore advise and urge that the District Council proceed immediately to institute criminal proceedings against any employer who undertakes to act in accordance with Mr. Gray's decision," Sacher told the Council.

**REDUCES PAY**  
Professor Gray's decision also reduced shift per hour pay. Sacher warned that this, too, is illegal and that every employer who failed to pay the full \$2.25 per hour for shift would be liable to fine and imprisonment on the same basis as the overtime provisions.

Remaining provisions in the decision dealing with terms, conditions and circumstances under which overtime, sixth day or shift work may be done are "utterly invalid," the lawyer added.

He charged that the ruling violates the State and National Labor Relations Act because it "interferes with the functioning of District Council 9 as the sole and exclusive bargaining representative of the workers, by permitting individual members to make deals with employers."

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## Text of Wallace's Detroit Speech

(Text of address of the Hon. Henry A. Wallace, Vice President of the United States, before a meeting sponsored by the Detroit labor and civic organizations at the State Fair Grounds, Detroit, yesterday.)

THREE months ago in South America I found that the lowest point looked on President Roosevelt as the symbol of his dearest aspiration in the peace to come. So it is also in China and occupied Europe. I have known the President intimately for ten years and in the final showdown he has always put human rights first. There are powerful groups who hope to take advantage of the President's concentration on the war effort to destroy everything he has accomplished on the domestic front over the last ten years. Some people call these powerful groups "isolationists," others call them "reactionaries," still others, seeing them following in European footsteps, call them "American fascists."

Sooner or later the machinations of these small but powerful groups which put money and power first and people last will inevitably be exposed to the public eye. My purpose today, however, is to talk about the America of tomorrow.

There are some who want to stick to what they would have us believe are the realities of the present. Their quick comeback to any question on our peace objectives is, "We must not discuss anything except the war."

There are others who want to stick to what they hold are the realities of the past. They have a stock reply when asked about the peace: "Let us wait and see what England and Russia do before we make our plans."

Both opinions are fighting delaying actions against our destiny in the peace—a destiny that calls us to world leadership.

When we as victors lay down our arms in this struggle against the enslavement of the mind and soul of the human family, we take up arms immediately in the great war against starvation, unemployment, and the rigging of the markets of the world.

We seek a peace that is more than just breathing space between the death of an old tyranny and the birth of a new one.

We will not be satisfied with a peace which will merely lead us from the concentration camps and mass-murder of Fascism into an international jungle of gangster governments operated behind the scenes by power-crazed, money-mad imperialists.

Starvation has no Bill of Rights nor slavery a Magna Carta. Wherever the hopes of the human family are throttled there we find the makings of revolt.

The world was waiting for us to take the initiative in leading the way to a people's peace after World War I, but we decided to live apart and work our own way. Hunger and unemployment spawned the criminal freebooters of Fascism. Their only remedy for insecurity was war. Their only answer to poverty and the denial of opportunity became the First Commandment of the Nazis: "LOOT THY NEIGHBOR."

Much of our propaganda after the first World War proclaimed the ingratitude of our Allies. We had given of our best blood and our separate fortunes only to be labelled the land of Uncle Shylock.

We changed it to Uncle Sam and said, "Never again."

How many of us after this second world-wide scourge of suffering and death will say, "Never Again?"

Shall it be "Never again" to joining in seeking world peace? Shall it be "Never again" to living alone on an island of false security? Shall it be our second retreat from our responsibility in world cooperation?

OURS must be a generation that will distill the stamina and provide the skills to create a war-proof world. We must not bequeath a second blood-bath to our children.

World leadership must be more concerned with welfare politics and less with power politics—more attentive to equalizing the use of raw materials of nations than condoning the policies of grab and barter that freeze international markets—more interested in opening channels of commerce than closing them by prohibitive tariffs—more mindful of the need for a stable currency among all countries than in high interest rates on loans. World leadership must be more occupied with preventing political house burners from setting off the fires of revolt than stopping them after they start.

But world cooperation cannot enforce such standards of international justice and security by paper diplomacy and remote control.

Our choice is not between a Hitler slave-world and an out-of-date holiday of "normalcy



## White Sox Beat Yanks In First Game, 2-1

Two gentlemen from Chicago, who usually hit singles, hit some runs yesterday afternoon at Yankee Stadium. Luke Appling and Thurman Tucker, the flabby-muscled gents, teed off against Ernie Bonham in the first game of a double header to give the White Sox enough runs to eke out a 2 to 1 victory over the American League champs. The Yankees, held to five hits by an astigmatic right hander who wears glasses, Bill Dietrich, failed to back up Bonham's adequate pitching, sending the big right hander to his fourth defeat against nine victories.

The 25,000 Sunday fans saw a keen bit of old fashioned twirling. Bonham gave no bases on balls. Dietrich limited the Yankees to just one hit in the last four innings. The game was run off in the record time for this Yankee season of one hour, 38 minutes.

Appling put the Sox in the lead in the second with a home run, his first of the year, into the left field seats. The Yanks got that one back in the same inning. Dickey hit a double just beyond Kollo-way's reach, and rode home when Bill Johnson lined a single into center.

McCarthy's boys lost a scoring chance in the third when Keller first up, singled and Nick Eiten walked. But Sox catcher Tresh trapped Gordon's pop in front of the plate and forced Eiten off first, and both Dickey and Johnson were easy outs.

Bonham and Dietrich then settled down into a bitter pitching duel. Weatherly got a double over Kuehl's head in the fifth, but died on second. Curtright snapped a double through Johnson in the sixth, but he also expired at the midstack.

Tucker's homer, also his first of the year, broke the tie in the ninth. Curtright followed with a sharp single to center, and reached second on Appling's grounder to Crossett. Hodgson singled to center, but Weatherly's accurate throw nipped Curtright as he slid into the plate. Wollaway's fly to center ended the rally.

King Kong opened the Yankee ninth with a single to right, and went to second on Eiten's sacrifice. Gordon failed to hit better than a fly to left. Dietrich then passed Bill Dickey intentionally. Johnson



DIETRICH hurls Yanks to defeat.

rapped a high bounder to the little pitcher, who threw him out by an eyelash at first for the final out. Chicago 010 000 001-2 7 0 New York 010 000 000-1 5 0 Dietrich and Tresh; Bonham and Dickey.

### GOP Post-War Council to Meet

Harrison E. Spangler, chairman of the Republican National Committee, yesterday announced that the first of a series of meetings of the Republican Post-War Advisory Council, composed of the elected leaders of the Party, will be held Monday and Tuesday, September 6 and 7, at Mackinac Island, Michigan.

Making public arrangements for the meeting, Mr. Spangler said that Governor Harry P. Kelly would be host to the Council. The Michigan Governor invited the Council to meet at the Island "where the members can get in two days of uninterrupted shirt-sleeve work."

## Drew Precinct Worst in Air Raid Drill

(Continued from Page 1)

minutes and the 73rd in Brooklyn in 40 minutes."

Captain Edmund A. Moore heads the 73rd precinct. Moore was the chief character witness in a departmental trial which whitewashed Drew of anti-Semitic charges recently. He was himself on trial in Brooklyn last September for anti-Semitic activities. Drew accused by a Brownsville air raid warden of the same type of propaganda, serves under Moore in the territory.

Mayor La Guardia made no direct reference to this coincidence in his broadcast. His concluding words, however, assailed those "engaged in engendering hatred between groups of our citizens" and warned that "no organized movement of any kind will be tolerated which might disturb the peace and tranquility of our people." His words were seen as referring to the charges against Patrolman Drew.

"There is no place in our city for agitators who create animosity and antagonism between the peaceful citizens of different racial religious groups," the Mayor said, adding significantly:

"Certainly there is no place in the city government for anyone who would actively engage in such nefarious activities. Particularly is this true in law enforcement agencies of our city government, vested with the responsibility of maintaining order and suppressing violence and crime. "I blush with shame when I hear of any transgression along these lines by any individual in the city government. There is no room for that kind of mentality either in our government or in our city. We have set the example to other cities in the country. We've lived peacefully and happily. We shall continue to do so."

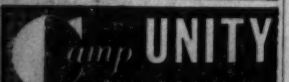
A number of organizations and individuals have asked the Mayor to investigate the whitewash of Drew and failure to take action against certain Moore's anti-Semitism.

## WHAT'S ON

RAISES: What's On notices for the Daily and Worker are 25c per line (6 words in a line) 1 line minimum. DEADLINE: Daily at 11 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P. M.

### Tonight

Interpretation of the Week by Morris U. Schappas, 8 P. M. School for Democracy, 13 Astor Pl. Adm. 35c.



PLAN YOUR SUMMER VACATION

Development in Uniform 15c a week. MAKE RESERVATIONS NOW AT New York Office 1 Union Sq. West

# DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6 NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 26, 1943

## Pirates Beat Dodgers, 7-1

NATIONAL LEAGUE

First game: Brooklyn 000 010 000-1 2 0 Pittsburgh 020 000 011-7 12 1 Head, Ostermuller (2) and Owen; Klingner and Lopez.

First game: Boston 000 100 000-1 7 2 St. Louis 020 000 022-5 9 1 Andrews, Odom (7) and Masi; Bragie and Cooper.

First game: Philadelphia 000 000 000-3 8 2 Cincinnati 001 002 000-7 14 1 Conger, Dietz (1), Kimball (7) and Finley, Livingston (7); Riddle and Mueller.

First game: New York 000 000 000 0 5 2 Chicago 101 000 000 2 6 0 Fischer, Adams (6) and Mancuso; Bithorn and McCullough.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

First game: St. Louis 000 000 000-0 3 2 Boston 002 000 013-7 10 1 Sunda, Potter (8) and Hayes; Hughes and Conroy.

Second game: St. Louis 000 100 000 4 8 0 Boston 010 010 000 6 11 4 Niggeling, Caster (4) and Ferrell; Ryba, Brown (9) and Parlee.

First game: Cleveland 000 114 000-8 13 0 Washington 100 010 000-3 7 0 Kennedy and Rosar; Candini, Pyle (6), Scarborough (6) and Early, Carrasquel (6).

First game: Detroit 000 000 000 5 11 1 Philadelphia 000 000 000 0 5 3 Trout and Richards; Wolff, Ciola (9) and Wagner.

Second game: Detroit 000 001 000 1 6 1 Philadelphia 000 010 200 3 2 1 Gordica and Unser; Harris and Wagner.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

First game: Baltimore 000 000 030-3 6 0 Newark 100 010 200-4 5 2 Vanslate, Kileman (8) and Pare; Holcombe, Marlean (8) and G. A. back.

Second game: Baltimore 030 000 0 3 5 1 Newark 000 130 x 4 11 0 Calvert and Becker; Hiller and Garbart.

First game: Syracuse 100 000 000-1 6 1 Rochester 200 200 220-8 13 3 Delorus, Barblen (5) and Rice; Schmidt and Rice.

First game: Montreal 102 000 002 5 8 1 Buffalo 000 010 001 2 9 0 Gregg, Webb (8) and Howell; Giebel, Tsing (5), Roscow (9), Parkhurst (9) and Hahn.

## Metheny and Wensloff Just Latest of Yank Rookie Aces

By C. E. Dexter

The Yankees have two "sleepers" this season, as the horse players call the nags which creep up from the rear to take a money spot at the finish. One is Charlie Wensloff, the business-like little pitcher who is one of the steadiest mound operatives seen in these parts.

The other is an outfielder by the name of Arthur Beauregard Metheny, who sports Babe Ruth's old No. 3 on his shirt back, and who patrols the Bambino's old game preserve in right field.

Art Metheny—publicly known as "Bud"—doesn't impress the eye at first glance. That's because he's a rugged, squarish fellow resembling in general contour none other than King Kong Keller. He is hardly a Big Bertha of the Keller type of bat. His forte is solid line drives in right field.

As this season began, Buddy had no chance to make the Yankee first string, what with Keller, Weatherly, Stainback and Dindell ahead of him. As a minor league, he had batted .315 for Kansas City in '39, and .308 for Newark in '40, but he had dropped off to .240 in 1941 and a fairish .296 last season with the Kaysees.

Buddy's early appearances at the Stadium this spring were solely as a left-handed pinch hitter. He did little, while Johnny Lindell batted up in the 340's. Lindell, however, began to slump in early June; the Yankees looked sour, and Joe McCarthy experimented.

The experiment bore fruit toward the end of the week of the present home stand. Buddy's hits have been rattling into right field with such regularity that on last Friday he boasted a 10-game consecutive batting streak, and an average of .268, a gain of .071 since he became a regular.

Defensively Buddy is alert. His judgment on fly balls has been good, and his arm strong. Buddy came into the Yankee picture in much the same fashion as Charlie Keller. Keller, an un-

dergraduate at Maryland, was picked up by the Yanks because of his power hitting. Metheny batted .500 at William and Mary college in his home state of Virginia after he had completed a college season with a mark of .360.

A tendency to take on weight was responsible for Buddy's .240 average in 1941. He had had a good year in Kansas City in 1940, but excess poundage made him decide to work all winter in the Norfolk ship yards. He lost so much weight as a result that he couldn't get power behind his drives. Now, however, he boasts an even 150 pounds, just right for his five feet, 11 inches.

The chunky Virginian batted third in Newark last season, and that's where he hits for the Yankees today. His habit of getting on base has provided run-scoring changes for Keller and for Nick Eiten, who follow him.

In any event, folks, step up and meet the new No. 3 man on the Yankee lineup. He's got speed, power and a him a certain fixture in Yankee plans to capture the '43 pennant and world's championship.

right with him but the amazing Swede, who never runs any faster than he has to, began to pull away slowly at first then a bit more swiftly as Dadds and Hulse began to wilt. At no time was Hagg's perfect, effortless style labored. He was running as easily down the home stretch as he was in the first lap and this took the heart right out of his two opponents. In fact Hagg breezed the last quarter under wraps and didn't seem to be putting all his speed into an effort to smash the record. There is no telling what his mark might have been had Hulse and Dadds been able to keep up their pace if they had, Hagg would have probably run a four minute mile, or something as incredible as that.

When the runners came down the final straightaway Dadds, in third place, pulled up alongside of Hulse and then passed him. But he didn't have enough to challenge Hagg who broke the tape with a slight smile on his face. Dadds came in some ten yards behind and then came Hulse some 12 yards behind Dadds. When the time was announced to the crowd a thunderous roar went up that almost ripped the place apart.

His hair flying in the wind more wildly than ever Hagg seemed to barely touch the cinders with his spikes and down the straightaways of the four lap track he fairly flew with Hulse and Dadds sticking to his tail like glue.

Dadds, his face strained and his powerful body chugging along with regular beats, stayed a few feet behind Hulse who in turn was just a few feet to the rear of Hagg. They remained like that for three laps. The two American runners were so close to Hagg all the time that he turned his head only once to ascertain where they were. That came on the last lap and Hagg then began to open up ever so slightly. Hulse and Dadds attempted to stay

### 4:05.3 Miles:

## He Had to Do It Sometime And Hagg Did It Saturday

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 25.—It was only a matter of time, weather and competition—and Saturday night all these elements were in being. So the great Gunder Hagg of Sweden promptly tore off the fastest mile ever run on this continent as well as the third fastest mile ever run anywhere in the world. Hagg ripped off the classic distance in the phenomenal time of 4 minutes 5.3 seconds.

Hagg was pushed to this new record by Oil Dadds and Bill Hulse before a crowd of ten thousand fans at Harvard Stadium in the cool of the evening. In running the course in 4:05.3 Hagg broke the American record of 4:06.7 set by Glenn Cunningham in 1934 at Princeton.

Even Dadds, running the greatest race of his life, beat Cunningham's mark, hitting the finish line ten yards behind the flying Swede for a mark of 4:06.3. It was a sensational race from beginning to end and only went to prove that given opposition who will push him along to the last lap, Hagg will break every distance record on the books. After the race the Swede said the track and the weather was perfect and he felt he was going to break some records. The race was held at night, much as all of Sweden's races are held, and with no energy-sapping heat and sun to exhaust him

MAKE EVERY PAY DAY BOND DAY JOIN THE PAY-ROLL SAVINGS PLAN

## Text of Wallace's Detroit Speech

(Continued from Page 5)

monopolies. He witnessed the collapse of sanctions under the League of Nations and the growth of dictatorships that appealed to their peoples by promising to free them from economic slavery. He is convinced that nations must be organized by something more than trade pacts and non-aggression treaties. The peace-makers must have more daring and vision than the war-makers.

A year ago I cited the four duties of the people's revolution as I saw them. They were:

1. The duty to produce to the limit.
2. The duty to transport as rapidly as possible to the field of battle.
3. The duty to fight with all that is in us.
4. The duty to build a peace—just, charitable and enduring.

MILLIONS of our people from offices and factories, from farms, mines, oil fields and timber lands, have accepted these duties with typical American courage and fortitude. They are making heroic sacrifices to speed the victory. But if war has its duties, peace has its responsibilities. Three outstanding peace-time responsibilities as I see them today are these:

1. The responsibility for enlightenment of the people.
2. The responsibility for mobilizing peace-time production for full employment.
3. The responsibility for planning world cooperation.

The American press, radio, school, and church free from domination by either Government or corporate interest can hold up to our people the vision of the freedom and abundance of the America that is to be. These great agencies of enlightenment can educate us with regard to the fundamental decency and understandings which are essential if our power is to be a blessing to the world and not a curse.

Labor is beginning to do its part in enlightening the public. It is beginning to make a crystal clear that 97 per cent of labor

has cooperated 100 per cent with our government in the war effort. More and more in the future labor will demonstrate that it can cooperate with both employers and with agriculture in those measures which lead to increased employment, increased production and a higher standard of living.

The people of America know that the second step toward Nazism is the destruction of labor unions. There are mighty Hitler here who continually attack labor. There are other demagogues blind to the errors of every other group who shout "We love labor, but..." Both the Hitler and the demagogues are enemies of America. Both would destroy labor unions if they could. Labor should be fully aware of its friends and of its enemies.

THE second responsibility, that of mobilizing the peace for full production and full employment, will challenge the best brains and imagination of our industries large and small, our trade associations, our labor unions, and our financial institutions.

When the guns stop, America will find itself with the following assets:

1. Manpower by the million; skilled workers from war industries, military manpower and young people coming of working age.
2. The largest industrial plant capacity in the world.
3. The greatest resources both natural and artificial to make peace-time products—and thousands of new inventions waiting to be converted to peace-time use.
4. The largest scientific farm plant in the world.
5. The biggest backlog of requirements for housing, transportation, communications and living comforts.
6. The greatest reserve of accumulated savings by individuals that any nation has ever known.

With such wealth who says this nation is now bankrupt? If industrial management can bring the same wisdom in producing for peace time that it has shown on many production fronts in the supply program for war,

the horizons we face are bright. We have witnessed many evil tendencies, but we have also witnessed many good ones. We have seen the power of cooperation with labor to increase production and cut costs. In hundreds of industries the war has demonstrated that management and labor can be friends in the service of the nation.

Our industries, trade associations, and lending institutions will open the gates of labor's participation wider. They have the choice of approaching the new world of greatly expanded production with new energies and foresight—or they can hold back and fearfully await the stimulus of their government to expand production and consumption.

WHICHEVER choice they consciously or unconsciously make, I believe they want to do their part in keeping this nation on solid ground when peace comes. If we are to mobilize peace production in the service of all the people we must completely turn away from scarcity economics. Too many corporations have made money by holding inventions out of use, by holding up prices and by cutting down production. Witness 1932 with farm machinery and automobile prices cut less than 15 per cent, but with production cut 75 per cent. No wonder hog prices in 1933 fell as a result of unemployment and scarcity in the cities to a level only 40 per cent of normal. But pig production in 1933, even with the program of killing pigs at light weights, was normal. In contrast pig iron production went down by more than 60 per cent.

I say that a million times as much injustice has been done to the American people by the slaughter of immature pig iron, the abortion of baby farm machinery, and the killing of promising inventions as was ever done by killing little pigs at light weight. But in any event, the little pigs did not die in vain. Their death helped the country through the emergency. And the fact that it was necessary to kill them gave the American public a complete and utter abhorrence of scarcity economics—the economic

which in 1932 held up city prices, cut city manufactures in half, lengthened break lines and cut farm prices by more than one half. We want balanced abundant production of both pigs and pig iron with prices of both equally flexible and equally stable.

I BELIEVE in our democratic, capitalist system, but it must be a capitalism of abundance and full employment. If we return to a capitalism of scarcity such as that which produced both 1929 and 1932, we must anticipate that the returning soldiers and displaced war workers will speak in no uncertain terms.

The third responsibility—that of planning world cooperation—will stem from the open and full partnership between the people and their government.

We will face combustible realities when this struggle has passed.

Even now there are millions in Europe and Asia who have only one thought, one question: "When do we eat?"

Peace does not come where starvation stays.

Peace is a mockery where millions of homeless and diseased are given only the freedom to die.

America will have to fill many bread-baskets, help to restore homes and provide medical care here and in other lands before our own peace will be secure.

We know that a combination of countries seeking to limit our air commerce could shut off our international skyways.

We know that a gang-bang-up by a group of international cartels at odds with us could wipe out our markets and sow the seeds of war.

We know that we cannot close the doors on other nations and not expect them to close their doors on us.

We know that imperialistic freebooters using the United States as a base can make another war inevitable.

In that knowledge we can create cooperation or conflict; unity of purpose or under-the-table dealing.

## In This CORNER

By BILL MARDO

### Chalky Leaves the Ring and Signs Up for His Biggest Fight

Little Chalky Wright, one of ringdom's rare phenomena, unlaced his gloves for the duration and perhaps forever when he joined the Maritime Service today, thus adding his aggressive fighting spirit to the long line of men who are aiming to seal Hitler's coffin by delivering the goods to our Allies the globe over.

And so an epoch of the fight game may come to an end. When will the squared circle produce another to compare with this ageless fighting wonder? Now 34 years of age, Chalky has been knocking around in the ring for the past 17 years. But he hasn't always been a headliner.

### Came Up the Hard Way

No. When Chalky was breaking into the game, it was a hell of a lot tougher for a Negro boxer to get a square deal than it is today. It wasn't until the flying fists of Joe Louis and Henry Armstrong started knocking on Flanagan's doors that Jim Crow went down for the count in the prize ring.

Fighting in small clubs from coast to coast, Chalky took on all comers. Tipping the beams at 126 pounds, the hustling little feather's opposition consisted predominantly of lightweight and welters. And that's the way it went—banging away for club purses up and down the country for 12 years... without the fame and money—without the headlines. Just punching away for his bread and butter in a gruelling and often sordid profession.

Chalky finally started to attract attention in California, where his ring generalship and potent punching was the anguish of the Coast's little men. . . . In 1940, Chalky capped his career by becoming the new featherweight king after knocking Joey Archibald kicking in a title match. . . . Champ, at the age of 31—an age which finds most fighters already in several years of retirement.

Since then, Chalky has been a headliner and consistent crowd-pleaser. Fight fans filled the arenas to watch the amazing spectacle of a tireless vet slapping back the ears of every fresh kid who came along—and doing it with such effortless ease that it sent the patrons home wondering: "I'll be darned, how does the old gaffer do it?"

Wee Willie Pep came along last fall to challenge the reign of the popular Negro ringman, and the two tangled before a record crowd at the Garden. . . . Youth and superior speed afoot garnered the crown for the Hartford mite that night, as he back-pedaled away from the ever-stalking Chalky for 15 footy rounds.

Well, that looked like flin for Mr. Wright. But somebody forgot to tell Chalky about it. After a brief layoff, he packed his trunks and gloves into a bag and took on some more lightweight in New England and the Middle West. And licked them good. Fought his way back into the Garden main-eventer against the highly-regarded Joey Peralta and handed him his lumps. . . .

### Amazing Guy

Yeah, Chalky Wright's an amazing little guy. If you ever watched him in the ring, always moving forward—always throwing punches—short, snappy lefts that jarred his foe up like shaking jelly and then the six-inch right cross that would come whistling out of nowhere to dump his man. . . . If you ever watched him work a guy into a corner, feint him out of position and throw a barrage of blows that couldn't be counted, and wink at a ringholder while he was doing it. . . . If you ever watched Chalky leave the ring after a fast bout—breathing evenly and stopping to talk to friends all the way down the runway leading back to his dressing room, his infectious, happy laugh bringing wide smiles to everyone near him. . . .

Yeah, if you've ever been a party to all that, you'd be convinced too, that Chalky Wright is a 126-pound epoch all by himself.

And now he's gonna ship out again. Just like the old days, when he rode the waves all over the world as a kid. Chalky likes the sea. Likes the comradeship that exists among Negro and white seamen. Likes to get a square deal. Likes to get around.

His strong hands are now firmly linked with those of all freedom loving citizens who are reaching for Hitler's throat.

With all who want a square deal. . . .

## 'Opening Wedge,' Says Italian Editor

(Continued from Page 1)

Italian people want a government which will lead the appeal of Roosevelt and Churchill to break from the Axis and greet as liberators the victorious armies of the United Nations, who are completing now the occupation of Sicily and who undoubtedly will seize this opportunity to invade Italy itself.

### REFUSE TO FIGHT

"There is no doubt that the resignation of Mussolini has been precipitated by the military events of the last few days, both on the Sicilian and on the Russian front. The Red Army offensive has destroyed any illusion that Hitler might come to the effective military aid of Fascism in Italy. The attitude of the Italian soldiers in Sicily, who have consistently refused to fight Mussolini's war, made only too clear to him the sentiment of the Italian people.

"It is no accident that Mussolini's resignation was preceded by a wave of mass demonstrations for peace in Italy's leading cities; and by a new series of strikes in the largest industrial centers. With this ferment it is doubtful if the Italian people will follow a war policy such as the one apparently announced by Mussolini's successor.

"Great events are to be foreseen in Italy. Pressure from the people has secured an opening wedge into the tottering structure of Fascism through Mussolini's downfall. This pressure, far from diminishing, will increase until the people find leaders who will carry out the popular will for an immediate peace and for a democratic government which will restore constitutional liberties.

"At that time, Marshal Badoglio is rumored to have taken a strong anti-Fascist stand in 1935, when the Fascists in Ethiopia were doing badly in their war of aggression. Marshal Badoglio accepted the King's invitation to take over and 'save Italy's prestige.' Since the beginning of this war, however, Badoglio has been identified with those monarchial circles in the army who were opposed to the subser-

vice of Italy to Hitler's war.

"The Italian people are in no humor today to stand for any trickery destined to save the corrupt structure of the Fascist oligarchy which has brought the country to disaster.

"The end of Mussolini is the beginning of the end of the Axis. The valiant anti-Fascist of Italy who for twenty-one years have held high the banners of liberty and democracy, in their underground struggles in the dungeons of the Fascist regime know that Mussolini's disappearance is but the first step in the complete destruction of the hated Fascist regime.

"The anti-Fascists of Italy are today united in one solid fighting front—from Catholics to Communists. No reactionary measures will prevent these united forces from taking a leading part in the coming struggles for peace, for bread, and for an independent and free Italy.

"Just as these anti-Fascists of all political creeds are united, so must the Americans of Italian origin be united, in order to be of valid assistance to the people of Italy and to guarantee that the people of Italy will be really free to choose a government which responds to their deepest democratic aspirations."

## WANT-ADS

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# Moscow Spikes Fifth Column Rumors About the 'Mission'

## CHANGE THE WORLD



If Rome Shelters Military  
Fascism, Rome Has to Be  
Bombed or We Lose All

By MIKE GOLD

Humanity First! Of many words written during this past week of war, I found most humane and heroic an editorial in the Catholic weekly, "Commonweal," regarding the bombing of Rome.

Various church dignitaries in America had condemned the bombing as though it were an attack against religion, not a military raid on the chief railroad yards of fascist Italy.

"These protests," says the Commonweal, "embarrass Catholics because they make it look as though Catholics would accept anything so long as certain buildings in a certain city were respected."

"Catholics can stand the bombing of the marshalling yards in Rome. In the measure that they have the faith of Peter, they can stand the threat to Peter's tomb."

The hierarchy who blase this raid as though Rome were their own city and America's personal enemy are also Coughlinite in sympathy.

These leaders applauded every barbarous fascist bombing of the children of Spain. They applauded the annihilation of Guernica, holy city of the Basque Catholics.

They uttered no word of protest against the ruin by Nazi planes of the ancient cathedrals at Canterbury, York and other places.

Worst of all, they never once raised their powerful voices against the slaughter by Nazis of millions of innocents. I refer, of course, to the massacres of helpless Jews and the slaughter of Poles, Dutch, Norwegian and other hostages.

"The Commonweal" speaks nobly when it denies the sacredness of any stone or plaster, however ancient, and prefers Peter's living faith to Peter's stone tomb.

If Rome shelters military fascism, if its arsenals and railroad yards threaten the life of democracy, Rome has to be bombed or we lose all. Catholic fathers and mothers whose sons are in the army by the million, will applaud any action which brings victory a month nearer and saves countless American lives.

What, a Free Germany? The other outstanding event of the week was undoubtedly the manifesto of Germans in the Soviet Union.

A group of captive officers and men plus a group of Communist exiles have united in an appeal to their fellow-Germans to revolt against the Hitler regime.

They also sketched the outline of a people's peace and the democratic republic that would follow Hitler's defeat. The manifesto said that only the most generous and democratic terms will be waiting for a people's Germany.

This manifesto was issued from Moscow. The papers there gave it a great play, which means, of course, that the Soviet Union must somewhat approve and that the Soviet people do not mean to punish all Germans, but only their Nazi misleaders.

Russia, it thus would appear, does not favor the dismemberment of a free Germany. Russia wants the rebirth of a democratic Germany.

Russia never fought this war on a racial basis, but always on the platform of humane democracy versus a barbarous fascism.

All of which has mightily alarmed those friends of Gerald Smith who write and edit the socialist New Leader. And the Hearst press, and the Roy Howard story band, and the "authoritative spokesmen" in the State Department, and a lot of other copperheads are in a sweat and dither.

They themselves have no democratic future laid out for France, South America, Africa and Asia after the war. They think Russia thinks as they do and will grab as they would like America to grab.

Well, let them go on worrying. This threat of a democratic Germany is now at last real. They have cause for worry. Maybe they will now become the most rabid agitators for an immediate second front. But whatever they do, or anyone else does outside, in the last analysis the people of Europe will have to fight for their own freedom, and victorious, will want to set up governments of their own choice.

Do Your Bit! We are winning in Sicily and Russia and the South Seas. But we are losing in Washington, New York and the cities of America.

Papers like the Daily Worker are more necessary in the battle than ever. You are not a confused fighter against the fascist intrigues if you do not read a paper that clarifies the situation. It is no idle luxury but your duty to support the Daily Worker Press Fund.

In the competition between writers of our paper, this column has so far taken in the following amount, with thanks. But please put your shoulder to the wheel, dear Reader. If you run an affair and will credit this column with amount raised, ye columnist will be glad to speak, sing or dance for you.

Employees of H. Basch Co., via V. Feldstein \$41.50  
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**Johnny's Gone For a Soldier**

No rose for his head  
No book at his side  
A helmet and a gun instead  
Of a bride  
For many are dead  
On the countryside.

A helmet and gun  
For the lad you know  
No rose, no book, no run  
Through the dew  
No April fun  
When there's killing to do.

There's killing outside in the rain tonight  
And the lads must attack in the green half-light.

A helmet and gun  
For the red, red rose  
A howler blast for the day's repose,  
A tracer, his guide,  
When freedom is spurned  
No book at his side  
When books are burned  
No promise for a bride  
When a promise is turned  
And there's killing on the countryside.

A rose grows red  
In the rain tonight  
And many are dead  
In the green half-light  
There are books to be read  
So a lad must fight.  
Back by his side  
After victory  
For his heart, a bride,  
When his heart is free.

Give him the helmet  
Hand him his gun  
He'll fight for a hill in the morning sun  
A place to toll  
On new, green soil  
When the land is free and the fighting won . . .

## Black Sea Heroes at Stanley

The heroic defenders of Sevastopol come to the American screen on Tuesday, when "Black Sea Fighters," a documentary film, opens at the Stanley Theatre.

The film, whose American text was written by Clifford Odets and narrated by Fredric March, shows the tactics, armaments and manpower of the Soviet Navy in close-up. It demonstrates such tactics as shooting torpedoes through the torpedo tubes of submerged submarines near enemy-held shorelines, the actual planning and execution of a large-scale raid on enemy shore installations and the use of motor torpedo boats as a kind of naval cavalry under the protection of smoke-screens from bigger vessels.

Awarded a Stalin Prize, equivalent of the American Pulitzer Prize, for excellence, "Black Sea Fighters" represents the cream of an official record, the defense of a city that held out for eight months despite Nazi boasts that it would be captured in two weeks. Many of the sequences were taken out of Sevastopol by plane and by PT boats and other naval craft navigating submarine and mine-infested waters. During the entire 250 days of the siege camera units were stationed both in Sevastopol and aboard the fighting ships of the Black Sea Fleet. Three of the cameramen left the crumbling and flameswept city on the last boat to put out before the Nazis marched in.

### 'The North Star' Ready in Fall

Commander John S. Young, personal aide to Admiral William H. Standley, has requested a print of Samuel Goldwyn's "The North Star" for earliest possible showing to high Soviet officials at the American Embassy in Moscow. Commander Young, who was recently in New York on Embassy matters, contacted the Goldwyn office here relative to obtaining a print of the much discussed epic of Soviet resistance to the Nazis, to take back on his return.

Still shooting, the Lillian Hellman story has been in preparation for more than a year and a half and in production for twenty-two weeks, with another ten days of shooting scheduled. The film will not be ready for release before Fall, at which time a print will be made available to Ambassador Standley.

Featured in the large cast are Anne Baxter, Dana Andrews, Walter Huston, Ann Harding, Walter Brennan, Jane Withers, Farley Granger, Erich von Stroheim, Ruth Nelson and Tomie Seyaw. Lewis Milestone is directing, with William Cameron Menzies in charge of production and James Wong Howe in charge of photography.

### 'Coney Island' at Albee Today

While Coney Island has always been Brooklyn's own playground, although its fame has spread far and wide, to the degree that it has become one of the nation's most popular resorts, it makes its first Brooklyn screen debut at the RKO Albee Theatre, today. Betty Grable, George Montgomery and Cesar Romero play the leads in this Technicolor musical about "Coney Island" of the 1920s era.

### Holdover at 55th St.

The 55th St. Playhouse announces that it will retain for a second week its current double screen biography attraction, comprising "Rhodes, the Empire Builder," starring Walter Huston and Oscar Homolka, and "The Clairvoyant," starring Claud Rains and Fay Wray.

### At the Irving

Richard Tauber above in his greatest singing role in "Pagliacci" now playing at the Irving Place Theatre with Soviet film "Musical Story" and "Gay Parisian" starring the Ballet Russe.

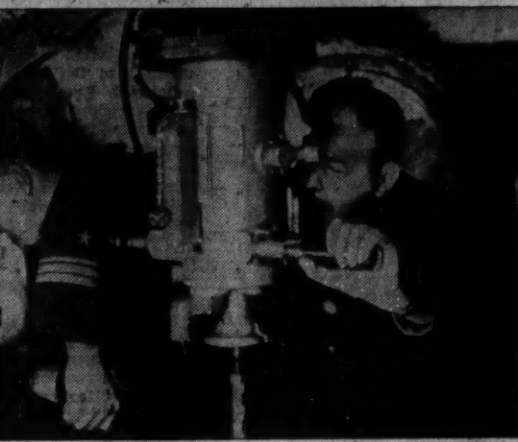


## Book News

Eleven gifted Negroes, prominent in American life and letters, are included in Current Biography 1942, reference volume published recently by The H. W. Wilson Company of New York. Included are General Davis, Reverend Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., Mary Bethune, Walter White, Mary Church Terrell, Zora Hurston, Todd Duncan, Fats Waller, James L. H. Peck, Count Basie and Roland Hayes.

Two of the three women in this group, Mary Bethune and Mary Terrell, are educators who also have an active part in the improvement of race relations. In Daytona Beach, Florida, Mary McLeod Bethune established a school which has grown from a four-room cottage to the modern group of 14 buildings of the Bethune-Cookman College. Mrs. Bethune is now in Washington, director of the Negro Division of the NYA.

The first in the series of motion picture shorts produced by the Council on Books in Wartime under an arrangement with Newsreel Distributors, Inc., has now been completed and released for public showing on July 23. The complete series of film shorts, to be released one a month, will be called "Books in the War." The pictures will be shown in Embassy and Telephoto theatres and in other newsworld and feature houses throughout the country as well as in Army, Navy, and Marine Corps theatres.



Above are three scenes from the epic "Black Sea Fighters," which opens Tuesday at the Stanley Theatre.

## RADIO PROGRAM

### MORNING

8:00-WEAF-News Reports  
8:05-WEAF-News: Aunt Jenny's Stories  
8:10-WEAF-News: Comedy  
8:15-WEAF-News: Music  
8:20-WEAF-News: Music  
8:25-WEAF-News: Music  
8:30-WEAF-News: Music  
8:35-WEAF-News: Music  
8:40-WEAF-News: Music  
8:45-WEAF-News: Music  
8:50-WEAF-News: Music  
8:55-WEAF-News: Music  
9:00-WEAF-News: Music

9:05-WEAF-News: Music  
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9:35-WEAF-News: Music  
9:40-WEAF-News: Music  
9:45-WEAF-News: Music  
9:50-WEAF-News: Music  
9:55-WEAF-News: Music  
10:00-WEAF-News: Music

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10:55-WEAF-News: Music  
11:00-WEAF-News: Music

### Masterwork Hour, 9:00

A.M., WNYC . . . Saga of the Symphony, 10:00, WLIC . . . Crossroads of Melody, 11:15, WLIC . . . Luncheon Musicale, 12:00 Noon, WLIC . . . Great Voices, 3:30, WLIC . . . Jascha Heifetz, 4:15, WLIC . . . Superman, 5:45, WOR . . . Lisa Sergio, 7:00, WQXR . . . Benny Goodman, 7:03, WMCA . . . Lone Ranger, 7:30, WJZ . . . Blondie, 7:30, WABC . . . Symphony Hall, 8:00, WQXR . . . Band Box, 9:30, WABC.

9:05-WEAF-News: Music  
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11:00-WEAF-News: Music

### OUR CITY STATION-WNYC

8:00-News Report  
8:05-Morning Serenade  
8:10-The Waltz Ad Column of the Air  
8:20-Treasure Song Parade  
8:30-Only Comedy  
8:40-Morning Serenade  
8:50-News Report  
9:00-Continuing News: Your Money and Your Relations  
9:10-From the Music Album  
9:15-Police Dept. Safety Program  
9:20-News Report  
9:25-Nations and Recipes  
9:30-Musical Souvenirs  
9:40-You and Your Health  
9:45-Missing Persons Alerts  
9:50-Economics of Work  
9:55-Pages of Melody  
10:00-News Summary  
10:05-Markets Question Box  
10:10-Symposium: Matinee-Requests  
10:15-News Report  
10:20-Juilliard Summer School Concerts  
10:25-Music to Swim By  
10:30-Richard Harvey, Baritone  
10:35-American Folk Music  
10:40-Social Service in Wartime  
10:45-Paterson  
10:50-Elizabeth Hart's Striving Story of American Miners  
10:55-News Report  
11:00-The Waltz Ad Column of the Air  
11:05-Fire Dept. Auxiliary Corps  
11:10-Masters' Hour  
11:15-Science Fights the War  
11:20-Songs of America-Virginia Maurer  
11:25-The Goldman Band from the Mail in Central Park  
11:30-Famous Pianist Series

11:35-WEAF-News: Music  
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## Public Hoaxed by Phony Story on 'Mission' in Moscow

By David Platt

The North American Newspaper Alliance, the New York Times and the New York Daily News are guilty of building up a fascist-inspired rumor that Mission to Moscow had been banned in the Soviet Union.

This Axis hoax on the nation's readers was quickly nipped by Warner Brothers who declared that the Soviet Government had purchased Mission to Moscow for distribution and by a United Press dispatch from Moscow on Friday which indicated that work is proceeding rapidly on the picture, that it is now being supplied with Russian subtitles for distribution throughout the Soviet Union. But the harm had been done. The fifth column had had its say. Hitler was pleased.

The plot apparently originated in Axis circles in Washington, D. C. Working on the Hitler theory that the lie if big enough will be believed, enemies of American-Soviet friendship released the phony story that "Mission" would not be shown in the Soviet Union, that at a private showing of the picture in Moscow, Premier Joseph Stalin walked out of the room in the midst of the trial sequence without saying a word to Joseph Davies, guest of honor.

Mr. Davies' answer to this canard was that "If the body of the story sent out from Washington by the NANA is no more accurate than the last paragraph which refers to myself, I feel I would be warranted in saying that the entire story was made out of whole cloth and is wholly untrue and that the newspaper association was misled."

Mr. Davies said that the statement with reference to Stalin's attitude toward him and the film when he was in Moscow "is utterly false and bears the earmarks of malice." The truth was printed in the New York press only a few weeks ago when it was reported that Stalin was highly pleased with the private showing of Mission to Moscow. The New York Times which prints only news that fits its NANA's distorted bit of Goebbels propaganda without taking the trouble to examine the facts. Apparently the editors of the Times do not read their own newspaper. Last Sunday, July 18, there appeared in the Times dramatic section a story by its Moscow correspondent, Ralph Parker, that clearly exposes NANA's hoax on the public and shows up the anti-Soviet bias of the editors of the Times.

"There is little doubt," wrote Parker, "that 'Mission to Moscow' will become the most discussed foreign movie ever shown here. . . . Soviet film authorities say that Mission to Moscow probably will be out very lightly and only on the principle that some portions of the dialogue may be incomprehensible to Soviet audiences. . . ."

Is the Times' face red? The New York Daily News, the anti-Soviet rumor-mongering sheet whose city editor was recently indicted as a Japanese agent followed up the Times lie with a red-baiting editorial headed "Stalin Bans Mission to Moscow" and a cartoon showing Stalin giving the brush-off to the "American reds," both of which were of a piece with John O'Donnell's malicious attack on the WAAC's a few weeks ago.

This is not the first time that Axis agents have wormed their propaganda into a press that is all too willing to believe the worst about the Soviet Union.

### 2 Films at Palace Today

Two new RKO Radio productions have their first New York showings today at the RKO Palace Theatre. The attractions are "Squadron Leader X," a spy melodrama with Eric Portman and Ann Dvorak, and "The Falcon in Danger," a murder mystery with Tom Conway as the debonair sleuth.

### 'Coffin for Dimitrios'

Warner Bros., announced yesterday the assignment of Nancy Coleman and Helmut Dantine to the leading roles in "Coffin for Dimitrios," which is a screen reunion for these two players who last were seen together in "Edge of Darkness." The new screen drama is from the pen of Eric Ambler who also wrote "Background to Danger."

### MOTION PICTURES

**RUSSIAN MUSICAL STORY**  
IRVING Place  
Limited Engagement! GALA FESTIVAL OF MUSIC-OPERA-DANCE  
RICHARD TAUBER  
PAGLIACCI  
MONTE CARLO Ballet Russe  
GAY PARISIAN

**THE STAGE**  
4th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY"  
LIFE WITH FATHER  
HARRY BANNISTER - Marie KIRKLAND  
269 SEATS at \$1.10  
EMPIRE, N.Y. at 49 St. Air-Conditioned  
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED. and SAT. 2:30

**STANLEY**  
7th Ave. bet. 42 & 43 St.  
AIR-CONDITIONED  
FREDRIC MARCH  
American Premiere TOMORROW 9 A.M.  
Lena Horne Bill Robinson Cab Callery  
STORMY WEATHER  
Plus in Person  
America's favorite COMEDY BOB HOPE  
and BOB ALPERT and his band  
BUY A WAR BOND at 7th Avenue & 42nd Street  
Doors Open 10 A.M.

**BRONX**  
ZENITH (70th & Jerome Ave.)  
LAST 2 DAYS  
"BOY FROM STALINGRAD"  
Plus  
"SULLIVAN'S TRAVELS"





## False from A to Z

SATURDAY morning the New York Times joined in the barrage against labor, laid down by those who want to prevent the stabilization of our war economy.

That barrage, as our Saturday's editorial said, has been rising in volume and violence over the past few days. It lays the blame for our present domestic difficulties on the "overflowing pockets" of the working people. Our troubles are not connected with high prices or out-of-line profits, according to this uproar. They arise solely from the workers' wages which are over-high.

This is, of course, false from A to Z. Labor has set an admirable restraint upon itself from the beginning in its adherence to the no-strike pledge. It has cooperated with patriotic patience in striving to establish real stabilization. The main impact of the stabilization program up to date has been, one-sidedly, placed upon the restriction on wages while the roll-back of prices has been slow and inadequate.

Yesterday there was a report that the President is to bring forward a new proposition to reduce the cost of living. No particulars were given as to what this plan contemplates, but it is evident that any real tackling of the problem will have to proceed along the lines the President has already proposed.

This entails the serious rolling back of prices and the curbing of the outrageous profits which have become more and more a feature of the present scene.

There are those who are eager to cover up the heavy burden which ballooning prices and outlandish profits are putting on the nation. They are the people who are laying down this barrage. But what, we may ask, are the facts in the case?

The United States News of June 25 calmly tells us something of what they are. Says that publication: "Statutory net income of corporations in 1943, subject to (before) tax, will reach the total of \$25,600,000,000; will be \$5,500,000,000 OVER 1942; will compare with \$12,000,000,000 in the boom year of 1929. AFTER paying taxes, profits will be \$9,700,000,000 against \$8,400,000,000 for 1942 and \$6,000,000,000 for 1939."

The Department of Commerce, throwing in the smaller firms which have suffered some losses out of shiftings in industrial activities as well as those returning the foregoing profits, still shows staggering profits for 1942. AFTER TAXES, they mounted to a total of \$6,884,000,000. This is in contrast to \$1,515,000,000 in 1938.

Such figures tell only part of the story of mounting profits. The Department of Commerce experts add the information (printed, for example, in the big business magazine, "Survey of Current Business") that "the upward trend of corporate earnings" is tied to a balloon, rising ever higher.

It is because of this dangerous trend toward inflation that price control, the roll-back in prices, rationing and all-out stabilization of our economy are essential. In-

cluded among such measures has to be such a tax program as will place the chief responsibility of taxation on the shoulders of those able to bear it.

That is the real way to combat inflation. It is the way the President has indicated. It is the way that labor has insisted upon. It is the way that has to be followed by the Congress and the country.

## Hitler's Doom

THE rapid American-Canadian occupation of the rest of western Sicily and the concentration of Allied troops in the Messina direction indicate that a new stage of the invasion may soon be opened.

Hand in hand with this good news, comes confirmation of the great victory on the Eastern Front. Stalin's Order of the Day gives a summary of the 19-day battle on the Orel-Belgorod front in which 38 German divisions of over 500,000 men were turned back by the Red Army, which is now on the counter-offensive.

During this period, in one of the greatest battles of the Soviet-German fighting, the Reichswehr lost over 70,000 killed, 2,900 tanks and 1,392 planes.

Stalin's announcement that the German plans for the summer offensive have been completely frustrated will be received jubilantly everywhere in the freedom-loving world. As the Soviet leader says, the legend that during the summer the Germans advance and the Red Army retreats has been destroyed.

This is confirmed by the nervous agitation of Berlin. Their propagandists are now preparing the German people for the loss of Orel which, they say, would be a "tactical" and not a "strategic" loss. The most damaging admission of the German crisis comes from none other than Goebbels. He now claims that in contrast to previous summers, the objective of the German army is to exhaust the Red Army in preparation for the winter!

Yes, the winter of doom for Germany! For their present crisis can be developed into their final collapse this very year. To the heavy blow struck by the Allies in Sicily simultaneously with the Orel-Belgorod victory, will be added still other Allied blows to coincide with new Stalingrad defeats of the German Army.

And as the Red Army offensive develops further and gathers momentum, the Allies must deliver their main blow from the West. Two-front coalition war now means the end of Hitlerism in 1943.

## Third Bond Drive

THE third Victory bond drive which opens on September 9 has set a goal of 15 billion dollars, to be raised mainly from purchases of bonds by individuals. The success of the second Victory drive, which over-reached the goal of 13 billion by over five billion, promises well for the success of the new campaign.

The voluntary purchases of the workers, large numbers of whom gave generously in addition to the weekly ten per cent deducted from their wages, contributed greatly to the success of the drive. Together with other patriotic citizens they will also make possible the attainment of the new goal. They contribute willingly not only from their "excess earnings" but from the funds they need for necessities to speed the victory over the Axis.

## 'Free Germany' Joins Us

by James S. Allen

A NEW phase has been opened in the anti-Hitler war. The first big guns of the political war have been turned upon the German people. Their roar is now intermingled with advancing Soviet thunder on the Eastern Front and the blast of allied air bombs in Germany.

It is not surprising that the new offensive should be opened by anti-fascist emigres and reconstructed German prisoners gathered on Soviet soil. Where the military blows are the heaviest there inevitably must be the first effective political blows be struck.

"Free Germany" movements exist in many countries, composed of anti-Nazi refugees and anti-Hitler Germans of the older, pre-Hitler emigration. These have made valuable contributions to the cause of the United Nations. But in the nature of things they cannot make the immense contribution which can be made by the National Committee of "Free Germany" just organized in the Soviet Union.

THE composition of the new National Committee shows why. It includes 11 commissioned officers up to the rank of Major and 10 non-coms and privates, all of them German prisoners of war elected from the prison camps. In addition, there are 12 emigres, among them writers, former deputies and a youth and trade union leader.

The war prisoners on the committee come from many walks of life: engineer, economist, university professor, postal inspector, editor, shoe worker, student of theology, office worker, mechanic, Protestant minister, lumber worker, building worker, peasant, professional soldier.

The National Committee represents a fusion of old anti-Hitler fighters who were forced to flee Germany and the new forces which are breaking away from Hitlerism under the impact of the war.

It represents the beginning of a process which is bound to accelerate within the Reichswehr and among the German people as it becomes increasingly clear that defeat is inevitable. What is happening in the German prison camps is a sensitive indicator of the trends which are making themselves felt in the sorely battered army and among the people in Germany under the weight of total mobilization.

At the conference in Moscow on July 12-13 Ober Lieutenant Charisius described how he became transformed from an active member of the Nazi party into an opponent of Hitler. He was describing an experience which is becoming more and more common among the soldiers and in the mass ranks of Nazidom.

SUCH a conference and organization was not possible until after the terrific defeat of Hitler's army

at Stalingrad. But the circumstances under which the National Committee issues its Manifesto to the German people are even more significant.

The Soviet people and government have permitted this conference to take place on their soil and now allow the Committee to carry on its activities. And no one can deny that the Soviet peoples have suffered most from the brutalities of the German army and have given most in the common war against Hitler.

Anyone who has read Ilya Ehrenburg's article knows how deeply they hate the German invader. But they do not permit this just anger and hatred to degrade them into race or nation haters. Stalin expressed the Soviet mind when he said that the Hitler regime and the Hitler army must be destroyed but that the German state and the German nation are indestructible.

That is the basic Soviet approach to the problem of what to do with Germany after the defeat of Hitler. It is therefore not surprising that the Soviet Union should encourage and welcome every move on the part of Germans to arouse their own people to overthrow the Hitler regime.

The Soviet Union is somewhat in the same position with respect to Germany as Britain and America are at this moment with respect to Italy. Anglo-American armies are approaching the mainland of Italy. The Italian armies are near the verge of collapse. The defeat of Italy is near. Under these circumstances, Roosevelt and Churchill call upon the Italian people to save themselves from destruction by overthrowing the Mussolini regime, eliminating the Fascist Party and clearing the way for a non-fascist type of government.

ON the Eastern Front, the Red Army has stopped cold the third gigantic offensive of the German Army and turned immediately to the offensive. This event is even of greater significance than the Stalingrad victory. It indicates the great potential of the Red Army for inflicting within the very near future annihilating blows upon the already weakened German Army.

Taken together with the approaching doom of Italy, the intensive air raids on the Continent and the obvious state of readiness of the Allies for major land operations in Europe, the present offensive on the Eastern Front may well mark the beginning of the final lap to victory over Hitler Germany.

If to the rising liberation struggles of the subjugated European peoples is now added a new and powerful element—a German revolt against Hitler—this can speed the victory of the whole anti-Hitler Coalition, cut short the war and save many lives.

THE "Free Germany" Manifesto, in which the free Germans speak to the enslaved Germans, calls for just that kind of a development. What makes the appeal in the Manifesto so realistic and concrete is that events are pressing

heavily in that direction. Hitler can be deprived of his last important weapon, his appeal to the army and the people to save Germany from destruction as a result of military defeat. Just as he paraded effectively in the past as the restorer of Germany's national greatness, he will now seek as military defeats increase to parade as Germany's savior from extinction as a nation.

And it is here that the "Free Germany" appeal hits hardest. It shows that the German people do have a way out, that they can restore themselves as a respected nation, once they get rid of the Hitler regime and all its baggage and create a free and democratic government which will exterminate the Hitler criminals, renounce all aggression and conquest, recall the German armies to the old frontiers, and give other concrete evidence that a new and free Germany is arising from the ruins.

AS the Herald-Tribune pointed out editorially this is not an appeal for a Soviet Germany, although it is issued by a German organization meeting in the city of Moscow.

What is envisioned here is a people's Germany, in which capitalist private property legally attained in accordance with capitalist rules remains but in which private property belonging to the accomplices and henchmen of Hitler is confiscated. What is called for is a new German state representative of all those forces which through their active struggle destroy the Hitler regime.

If the composition of the National Committee is indicative of what such a regime would be, it would consist of representatives from all walks of life, trades, and professions, of diverse political antecedents, from among whom would be absent the representatives of the monopoly bourgeoisie and the Hitler Junkers—the classes which imposed Hitler upon Germany and the world.

Certainly, this alternative, which can become a reality only through the struggles of the German people and the army, holds forth much brighter prospects for a durable peace than the defeat of Hitler Germany by military might alone.

But whether this is possible can be told only by the German people themselves. It can be made possible only through their struggle and their own sacrifices—in the army by turning their weapons against Hitler's officers and supporters, within Germany by equally hard battles against the war effort and the regime.

It should be the concern of all the United Nations to encourage, aid, nurture and hasten such developments. The program advanced by the "Free Germany" National Committee certainly deserves the support of all the anti-Hitler peoples and governments—for it coincides with their own objectives of smashing Hitlerism and establishing this four freedoms throughout the world.

## Letters From Our Readers

### Right You Are!

Editor, Daily Worker:

Philadelphia, Pa. I wish to suggest an additional feature for the Daily Worker—a regular Woman's Column once or twice a week.

From my own very limited experience recently, I know that the Woman's Page and especially Gurley Flynn's column in the Worker are appreciated not only by women but also by men. It seems to me that with the influx of women into industry and armed forces, with the many new problems and men flowing out of this—a Woman's Column would be quite an asset to the Daily Worker. Such a column would not only be of help to many people, but I think would also be a means of building the "Daily."

We now have a special column

at the disposal of the Youth, the IWO, etc., why not a Woman's Column? And may I suggest Elin Gurley Flynn as editor of such a column.

DAVE MILLER.

### Wants to Clean House

Editor, Daily Worker:

Chicago, Ill. To the Editor: Public Forum, Chicago Sun, 400 West Madison St. Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

It's disgusting business to read articles by various so-called writers in which they criticize Russia. I certainly feel that we have plenty to clean in our own house without trying to clean the other fellow's house.

Do we have riots against the

Negro people here in America? Of course we do.

Do we have discrimination against various national groups? Of course we do.

Do we have anti-Semitism? Of course we do.

Do we have Hitlerites? Of course we do.

Do we have equality? That is questionable, when you consider the Poll Tax, the Scottsboro case, the railroad of Negroes back to the chain gang, yes and much more.

So why don't the come-on writers try discussing some of the above problems and leave Russia alone? They are doing a good job. Why don't we all pull together and have the Second Front opened now?

E. C.

## Dismiss Drew

WHAT are the city authorities going to do about James Drew, the policeman who consorted and connived with Nazi agents?

The indictment against this man is conclusive in disclosing his utter unfitness to remain one further day as a member of the New York police force. At the hearings connected with his trial for possible dismissal, it was admitted that he had acted in concert with known seditionists and lawbreakers. It was established beyond doubt that he had engaged in the Hitlerite dissemination of anti-Semitic propaganda. His home was a distributing center for this Nazi-brewed stuff.

It was a shocking thing in itself that after such damning testimony concerning Drew's lack of patriotism, Deputy Commissioner Michael A. Lyons should have reinstated him to the force.

Since then, Drew was exposed as an associate of "persons who were engaging in un-American and anti-war activities and who were pro-Hitler and anti-Semitic" by Commissioner of Investigation Herlands. Herlands' charges, the text of which appeared in the Daily Worker, have been filed with the Department of Justice.

Despite this withering indictment, Drew is now back at his old Brooklyn post.

This is utterly impermissible. It is not the case of an isolated policeman. It involves the morale and conduct of the whole New York police force. The continuance of Drew on that body is a crass injustice to the loyal men serving on it.

Such representative bodies as the Jewish People's Committee and the Federation for Constitutional Liberties have urged Drew's dismissal. We suggest to Mayor LaGuardia, Commissioner Lewis Valentine and the City Council that they act forcefully upon this matter without any further dilly-dallying.

## New Polish War Chief Represents Fascist Groups

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, July 25.—Issue number 19 of *Wiadomosci*, published by the "Union of Polish Patriots," comments on the appointment of General Kazimierz Sosnkowski as commander-in-chief of the new Polish cabinet.

Under the heading of "A Continuation of the London Polishness—Invitation to the Dance," the paper writes:

"Following the death of General Wladyslaw Sikorski the Anglo-American press unanimously declared the agreement of July 1941 with the Soviet Union his biggest contribution to the Allied cause. The same thing was stressed by the new Premier Mikolajczyk in his memorial speech.

"It would seem such a statement suggests that the choice of successors to General Sikorski in London would be guided by precisely such considerations of continuing the policy of Polish-Soviet agreement.

"But on July 8, following Mikolajczyk's declaration on 'the democratic views of all Polish governmental circles,' President Rakiewicz appointed a commander-in-chief proposed by the fascist Bielecki, a general and politician who as an opponent of the agreement with the Soviets resigned from Sikorski's government in July 1941.

And so Kazimierz Sosnkowski became commander-in-chief.

### ANTI-SIKORSKI MANEUVER

After the disgraceful compromise of Rydz-Smigly in 1939, the supporters of his regime began energetically to put forward Sosnkowski, then in the shadow, to counterpose him to General Sikorski.

Already on July 9, 1942, Cms, the organ of the National Polish Association in New York, published an article exposing the plot of the Pilsudskites to "overthrow" Sikorski's government-in-exile and to substitute it by a Sosnkowski government.

According to Cms, the plotters, "in order to remove General Sikorski wanted to demand the separation of military from civilian power, that is, to have Sikorski act as commander-in-chief or premier, but not as both.

If this had happened they would have followed up with the next stage of concentrating their attacks on the two posts filled by General Sikorski and counterposing him by General Sosnkowski."

In March 1943 the notorious Pilsudskite, Doboszinski, organized the stealing of diplomatic documents from the Polish Foreign Ministry and printed them in illegal publications. Simultaneously he proposed Sosnkowski to the post of premier.

When the British authorities arrested Doboszinski, General Sosnkowski undertook his defense.

### PREPARED POLITICAL COUP

For two years Sosnkowski had been preparing a "political" coup. He advertised his non-partisan and a-political attitude, representing at the same time the narrowest emigre clique.

Sosnkowski as commander-in-chief is the negation, the absolute negation, of the policy of which Mikolajczyk spoke on July 6 over General Sikorski's grave.

According to Mikolajczyk's organ, the man who was working to split the unity of the army has now been appointed to the head of this army.

And on July 9 Mikolajczyk and his followers in London accepted the invitation of Rakiewicz to work together with the man who represents anti-democratic, fascist elements that are ready at any moment to sacrifice national interests for their own ends.

The organization of many Polish units and the right to issue orders to these units has been placed in the hands of General Kazimierz Sosnkowski, known for his bloody reprisals against the Polish workers and peasants.

## 5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

JULY 26, 1938

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.—The Scottsboro Defense Committee today filed briefs with Governor Bibb Graves demanding the unconditional release of the five Scottsboro boys still in custody.

NEW YORK.—Answering the charge that "Labor threatens art," Fred Marshall, Business Representative of Local 829, United Scenic Artists of America, yesterday said that some of the country's outstanding mural artists are in the union. Among others, he mentioned William Gropper, Rockwell Kent, Stuyvesant Van Veen, Harry Sternberg and Anton Refregier.

DR. MAX YERGAN, in an interview with the Daily Worker, discussed the effect of the struggle of the Spanish Loyalists on the Negro people. He said, "The Spanish struggle has had the effect of increasing the desire of the American Negro for more genuine democracy; has made him realize the necessity of participating in the progressive struggle for democratic rights in America. Those Negroes who have made the highest sacrifice by giving their lives in the Spanish war are a credit to the Negro people as a whole."

MIKE GOLD says his favorite radio station is WQXR because it is run by people who seem to care what they hand to the public.

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